THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

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ALLIES CONTINUE TO CUT WAY INTO LINES HELD BY GERMANS

U. S. SENATOR LEWIS ON TORPEDOED SHIP; 35 LIVES ARE LOST

Victims Were Members of Crew of Transport Mount Vernon — Senator Lewis and Other Passengers Are Safely Landed.

Washington, September 8.—Thirty-five members of the crew of the American army transport Mount Vernon, formerly the North German-Lloyd liner Kronprinzessin Cecelie, were killed by the explosion of a torpedo which struck the vessel last Thrusday when she was two hundred miles from the French coast, homeward bound. The passengers included Senator Lewis, of Illinois, who was among those safely landed after the transport returned to a French port under her own steam.

Vice Admiral Sims reported to the navy department today that the torpedo struck the transport on the starboard side, flooding No. 4 fire room, but did not state the extent of the damage. Navy officials assumed, however, that since the vessel was able to reach port under her own power she was not badly damaged.

The men killed were firemen, enginemen and water tenders and probably were on duty in the flooded fire room. They were:

A. Armitage, Montrose, Colo.; H. P. Beauchamp, Willimanztt, Mass.; P. J. Bergman, Madison, Wis.; M. F. Gustac Buder, Webster, Mass.; T. H. Burke, Auburn, Maine; M. F. Burns, East Boston, Mass.; H. C. Carver, Poplarville, Miss.; J. E. Crabtree, Beaver, Ohio; P. H. Crockett, Raven, Va.; G. H. Dukes, Hendersonville, N. C.; W. P. Flynn, Cambridge, Mass.; D. B. Frye, Conway, S. C.; G. O. Green, North Minneapolis; G. B. Hager, Memphis, Tenn.; J. T. Halford, Hartford, Conn.; Fred Hancock, Renton, Wash.; Lambreth Hardy, Sarepta, Miss.; Bert Heap, San Bernardino, Cal.; Leon Heath, Hinckley, Minn.; F. R. Huffman, Newberry, Ind.; F. J. Kinch, No. 488 East 27th street, Paterson, N. J.; Louis Lafargue, Vallejo, Cal.; C. J. Minkau, Rochester, N. Y.; A. W. Morse, Manchester, N. H.; Harvey Munn, Leesburg, Texas; A. C. Peterson, Cattaragus, N. Y.; H. C. Plew, Malage, Chelan county, Washington; S. McK. Rivers, Buena Vista, Ohio; G. J. Safian, Philadelphia; W. H. Schultz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hubbard Spears, Bennetteville, S. C.; M. Etally, address not in war department records; Daniel Terrell, St. Joseph, Mo.; I. E. Tracy, Cayon City, Ore.; C. W. Viebey, Marlborough, N. Y.

Senator Lewis was returning home on the transport after a visit to Great Britain and France and the western front.

"I'VE KILLED HER," CRIED MAD MOTHER

After Shooting Her 8-Year-Daughter and Drugging Two Other Children.

Detroit, Mich., September 8.—Mrs. Claire Madeleine Neinstedt, of Brooklyn, N. Y., said to be the daughter of Lieutenant William Manning, U. S. N., early today shot and killed her eight-year-old daughter, Wilma, and chloroformed her two other children, Bernard, 12, and Claire, 10, at a leading downtown hotel.

An elevator boy, answering a signal from the eleventh floor of the hotel, opened the door of the car to discover Mrs. Neinstedt, revolver in hand, standing in the hall crying, "I've killed her," according to the police. The woman fell in a faint into the elevator. At the hospital to which she was taken, together with the two drugged children, Mrs. Neinstedt is reported tonight to be in a dazed condition, professing to remember nothing of what transpired in the hotel room.

The body of the eight-year-old girl was found lying at the foot of the bed, a bullet through her heart. When detectives entered the room they found the boy lying unconscious near the body of his sister. Claire, the other child, however, who had recovered partially from the effects of the chloroform, was found hiding in the bathroom, having been aroused by the discharge of the revolver.

Mrs. Neinstedt was granted a divorce in Detroit in May, 1917, from Bernhardt Neinstedt. Jealousy, caused by announcement of the marriage of a Detroit man, who is said to have been attentive to Mrs. Neinstedt, to a Chicago woman recently, is believed by the police to have infuriated the Brooklyn woman and prompted the shooting.

Atlantan Writes Of Midnight Trip To Hun Trenches

One Pair of Trousers Ruined for Keeps, the Only Casualty Reported, Says Captain Quimby Melton.

A midnight expedition into No Man's Land and other exciting adventures are related in graphic style in a letter received yesterday by a member of The Constitution's editorial staff from Captain O. Q. Melton, of company K, 325th infantry, 82d division. Captain Melton was formerly city editor of The Constitution, resigning his position to enter the first officers' training camp at Fort McPherson, where he received his commission. He was later attached to the 82d division which was trained at Camp Gordon. A portion of the letter follows:

"If you ever lose confidence in yourself, come over here and lead a patrol into No Man's Land. That's the best tonic I know of for lost confidence. The first time I took a patrol out we were ordered to visit a certain destroyed village where the Germans had been noted prowling about by our observers. We wanted to know what they were up to.

"Shortly after 10 o'clock at night we set out. We were given until 2 o'clock in the morning to get to the village and return. Slowly we walked across No Man's Land for 50 yards or so before our first stop. Then we laid down for a few minutes to allow our men to get accustomed to their surroundinlgs. After a wait of a few moments we started forward again. But this time we crawled.

Fritz Shoots Up Light.

"We had moved but a few paces when suddenly Fritz shot up a Very light. Immediately every man froze. I had one leg drawn up under me, getting ready to crawl forward, and for what seemed an eternity I had to hold this position. It's fatal to move when those lights are up, for any movement will attract attention. The light flared out and we quickly moved from the spot.

"Off to our left a machine gun sputtered away, possibly at some patrol that had not 'frozen' when the light went up; or quite likely the Boche machine gunner was firing at random over No Man's Land, just to remind us that he was on the job. They have a way of raking No Man's Land with machine gunfire no wand then during the night, in hopes of catching some patrol or working party. Captain Jewett Williams, you will recall, was killed by machine gunfire while out on a working party.

"We worked well across No Man's Land and up to Bock wire that skirted the town. And then our real job began. We were forced to crawl through his wire and were in danger of running full tilt into a German outpost that might be stationed at the edge of the town to pick off just such parties as ours.

Get Through O. K.

"But we got through O. K. Every time some member of the party caught his clothing on the wire it sounded as if the whole world were alive. I don't believe a taunt violin string could possibly make as much noise as barbed wire out in No Man's Land.

"We made a thorough search of the town, but found no trace of German work. Evidently the Huns, who were observed, were on the lookout for some wine cellar that had been overlooked by their comrades when the village was devastated.

"On the return trip I caught my trousers on the barbed wire. And I'm sorry to say I ruined a perfectly good pair of pants that night. Our only casualty was my torn trousers.

"Thanks to Uncle Sam, the allies now have an unlimited supply of man power to call upon. Even so, our victory is going to require a deal of bloodshed. But who cares for that? This is a big undertaking fit for red blooded men to take part in. There's not a single man in a uniform over here who does not glory in the fact that he has a part to play. This is no puny undertaking, and our boys are going into it with their eyes wide open, and willing to pay the price whatever it is."

LIEUT. JOHN M. BATTLE FATALLY HURT IN ACTION

New York, September 8.—First Lieutenant John Manning Battle, formerly assistant district attorney of New York county, has been fatally wounded in action in France, according to a message received here tonight by relatives.

Lieutenant Battle was a graduate of the University of North Carolina and studied law in Fordham university before entering practice here. In May, 1917, he entered the Plattsburg training camp and three months later was commissioned a second lieutenant. He sailed for France last August and was promoted to a first lieutenancy overseas. He was listed for promotion to a captaincy when he was wounded July 18, the message said.

LIST OF INDUSTRIES ESSENTIAL TO WAR

Announced by Baruch, of War Industries Board. List Will Govern Issuance of Priority Certificates.

Washington, September 8.—A new priorities list of industries and plants essential to the war or the civic population was announced today by Chairman Baruch, of the war industries board. It was described as the "master key" governing the issuance of priority certificates by the priorities commissioner of the board for fuel supply or electrical energy, transportation, material facilities, capital and labor, and as the basis for industrial exemption from the draft.

"The inclusion of the industries and plants on this preference list," said the announcement, "does not operate as an embargo against all others, but the effect is to defer the requirements of all other industries and plants until the requirements of those on the preference list shall have been satisfied."

Industries in Four Classes.

Industries have been grouped into four classes according to their relative importance. No distinction, however, has been made between any of the industries or plants within any one class, and it was explained that no significance is to be attached to the order in which they are listed within any class. The industries or plants under Class 1 are of exceptional importance and include those most vital to the prosecution of the war and the public, and requirements must be fully met reference to those of the three remaining classes.

Fuel for domestic consumption—residences, apartment houses, restaurants and hotels—is in class one. In that class also are food, railways operated by the railroad administration, the army and navy, aircraft, ships and ship yards, war chemical plants, coal mines and by-product coke plants, certain public utilities, ordnance and small arms plants and ammunition and explosives.

Requirements of those grouped under classes two, three and four will be given priority over those not on the preference list, but as between these three classes there is no complete or absolute preference provided. Relative importance of the industries and plants within each group will be the basis of operation.

Each plant listed in the three last classes will be required to file with the war industries board before the 15th of each month a report of its activities during the preceding month. Failure to comply with this order will mean removal from the preference list.

The Complete List.

The complete list follows:

Class 1—Plants principally engaged in producing aircraft, supplies and equipment; ammunition for the United States and the allies; ordnance and small arms for the United States and the allies; chemicals for explosives, ammunition and aircraft and use in chemical warfare; metallurgical coke and by-products, including toluol; explosives for military purposes; feed for live stock and poultry; foods, including cereals and cereal products; meats, including poultry, fish, vegetables, fruit, sugar, syrups, glucose, butter, eggs, cheese, milk and cream, lard, lard compounds, oleomargarine and other substitutes for butter or lard, vegetable oil, beans, salt, coffee, baking powder, soda and yeast, and ammonia for refrigeration; fungicides, oil and natural gas for fuel or mechanical purposes (including pipe lines and pumping stations); toluol (gas plants); ships, other than pleasure craft or vessels not built for the United States or the allies or under license of the shipping board, and steel plates; plants producing solely steel ingots and castings by the various processes; domestic consumers of fuel and electric energy and residential consumption, including homes, apartment houses, residential flats, restaurants and hotels; coal mines, arsenals, cantonments and camps of the army and navy yards, railways operated by the United States railroad administration; maintenance and operation of ships, excluding pleasure craft, not common carriers, and maintenance of public buildings used as hospitals or sanitariums.

Class 2—Plants principally engaged in producing locomotive or traveling cranes, rolling and drawing copper, brass and other copper alloys, coke not otherwise classified and listed, ferro alloys, machine tools and wire rope; blast furnaces producing pig iron; steel rail mills (producing rails ore, fifty pounds per yard); construction work of the war or navy departments in embarkation ports, harbors, fortifications, food protection operations, docks, locks, channels, inland waterways and in maintenance and repair of same; mines producing metals and ferro alloy minerals; street railways, electric lighting and power companies, gas plants not otherwise classified, telephone and telegraph companies, water supply companies and like general utilities, railways not operated by the United States, excluding those operated as plant facilities.

Soft Drinks Not Included.

Class 3—Plants engaged principally in producing food not otherwise listed, not including soft drinks, confectionery and chewing gum; ice, mining tools and equipment, equipment and supplies for producing or transporting oil or gas for mechanical purposes, iron and steel chains, electrical equipment, explosives not otherwise listed, tin plate and small or hand tools for working or metal; fuel and electric energy for

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Officer J. H. Flury Would Cross Rhine With His Two Sons

Atlanta Policeman, With Two Sons Already in France, Declares That He Will Not Claim Exemption on September 12.

By David E. Munday.

With two sons already in France, Policeman J. H. Flury, one of the most popular members of the local police force, is anxious to fight for democracy and help his boys chase the Huns across the Rhine. Had the coming registration been deferred a little while longer, Officer Flury would have found himself too old to register, much to his dissatisfaction.

If Mr. Flury was presented with a birthday cake with the correct number of lighted candles on it, and went up to Five Points with it on lightless nights, he would probably be arrested for not complying with the fuel regulations.

However, to his joy, he will have to register next Thursday, and when his questionnaire arrives, he firmly declares he will not claim exemption, and will request that he be placed in "Class A, No. 1."

He has bought Liberty bonds and Thrift stamps, and subscribed to the Red Cross, but after his many hazardous experiences as a police officer, he says he has not done enough, and should now be in the front line trench.

Recently he received a letter from his son, Paul, of Company C, Fifty-eighth engineers, now in France, telling him not to worry about him and Hugh, his brother, as they were getting the best of treatment, good edibles, and a good place to sleep. The letter further declared in part:

"The Y. M. C. A. has everything in the way of fruit, candy and smokes that you could buy in America. So, after all, the only thing we miss is mother."

Inspired by such letters as these from his sons, Officer Flury wants to leave for France immediately and have the pleasure of marching with our boys into Berlin.

PLANS BEING MADE FOR SOLDIER VOTE

Commanding Officers at Gordon and Wheeler Are Requested to Allow Furloughs to Men Wednesday.

There are some thousands of Georgians at Camps Gordon and Wheeler who, under a recent act of the legislature, supplementary to the primary law, and also under a ruling of the war department, are entitled to vote in Wednesday's primary, but just how they are to cast their ballots is not known.

For several days Chairman J. J. Flynt and Secretary Hiram Gardner, of the state democratic executive committee, have been making every effort to arrange some way by which the soldier vote might be cast. They have addressed a request to the commanding general at Gordon and Wheeler that all soldiers who desired to vote be allowed a furlough for that purpose. No reply to this request has yet been received.

In a telephone conversation last night Chairman Flynt stated that he would at once take up the question whether under the legislative act the soldiers would have the right to mail their ballots. This, of course, would delay the final counts, but in the opinion of Mr. Flynt, all soldiers who desire to vote should be allowed to do so, even if there was some delay.

It was pointed out by Mr. Flynt that the furlough plan was a feasible one, as many of the men in the two camps are near their homes, and would be able to go and come quickly without any great interruption of training.

The casting of the vote of the camps is out of the question, it is thought, since the plan would necessitate too much labor and confusion, as the men are scattered in various units, and, of course, in distant camps men would not be allowed furloughs for that purpose.

However, in the present case where so many of the soldiers are within a few miles of their voting places it is thought possible that the commanders may yet decide to allow them leave.

Chairman Flynt will continue his efforts to solve the problem today and tomorrow.

SECRETARY BAKER REACHES FRANCE

He Is Accompanied by Surgeon General Gorgas and John D. Ryan, in Charge of Aircraft.

Washington, September 8.—The war department today announced the arrival in France of Secretary Baker, accompanied by an official party, including John D. Ryan, assistant secretary in charge of aircraft, and Major General Gorgas, surgeon general of the army.

Mr. Baker and his party made the trip on an army transport, which carried its usual quota of soldiers to France. Before leaving this country, the war secretary said the personnel of his party would make plain the purpose of his second visit to France, and that he hoped the trip would not keep him away from the United States for a very long period.

It is understood that Mr. Ryan went abroad for the purpose of familiarizing himself with the airplane situation overseas and to inspect the factories engaged in building planes for the American army. Surgeon General Gorgas will inspect the American army hospitals overseas.

Brigadier General Frank T. Hines, chief of the embarkation service, who also accompanied Mr. Baker, will visit the American ports of debarkation in France to acquaint himself with facilities and conditions in those places.

Lieutenant Colonel George H. Baird, military aide to Mr. Baker, also is in the secretary's party.

This is Mr. Baker's second visit to the American army in France. Several months ago he spent some time abroad inspecting the ports at which American troops and supplies are landed; the lines of communication between those ports and the army at the front and the army itself.

Lenine Is Recovering.

London, September 8.—Nokali Lenine, the Bolshevik premier, is recovering from the wounds recently inflicted on him, according to a medical bulletin received here by Russian wireless service timed Sunday morning.

SCHOOL BELLS RING IN ATLANTA TODAY

Plenty of Teachers Have Been Provided for Session Despite Many Resignations. Says the Superintendent.

Many young Atlantans who, perhaps, have been demurely joyful over the continued reports of a "teacher famine" will find, this morning on reaching their respective buildings, that the schools are doing "business as usual."

According to Superintendent Wardlaw, a full and competent teaching force has been provided for the opening today, in spite of resignations of many to enter war work and to take other positions at higher salaries.

It is expected by Superintendent Wardlaw that the enrollment will be larger than ever, reaching about 36,000, and in spite of the lack of building space, which has not kept pace with the increase in the population of the city, there will be seats for all, it is stated. There will be, of course, some congestion and some transfers, but every effort will be made, under the circumstances, to make sure that no child will be compelled to remain away.

Work is being rushed on the new buildings as fast as the war-time conditions will permit, and the entire school situation, according to Superintendent Wardlaw, is well in hand for the present term.

Pending the completion of the Oakland City school building, Superintendent Wardlaw announces that the Oakland City Baptist church will be ussed, grades first, second and third attending in the morning hours, and grades fourth, fifth and sixth in the afternoon. The seventh grade, as already announced, will be divided between Lee and Adair schools, pupils attending whichever school is most convenient.

ONE U. S. PLANE BALKS 14 GERMAN MACHINES

With the American Army in France, September 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—One of the American observation planes while on a flight for the purpose of taking photographs was attacked by fourteen German planes. By skilful maneuvering the pilot brought the machine safely back into the American line. The photographic mission was a partial success.

Sunday Unluckiest Day of This Year For Crap Shooting

Local Theater and Chapter House Raided and 53 Alleged "Seven-Come-Eleven Fiends" Will Face Recorder.

Sunday was a most unlucky day for alleged crap-shooters, when 53 men and boys were arrested in raids by the police and city detectives and ordered to appear before the recorder Monday afternoon. A local theater was visited shortly before daybreak Sunday by Officers Gresham and Barker, and sixteen prisoners taken.

Early Sunday afternoon a fraternity house at 52 West North avenue was raided by Detectives Whitley, Holley and Meek, who stated that when they approached the house many voices could be plainly heard from the street, and as they passed through the threshold and crept silently up the winding stairs they were greeted with the rolling of the "bones," the snapping of fingers, and the sound of clinking coins.

Two rooms, they say, were crowded to the utmost with young men busily engaged in watching the bones. The officers claim there were fully a half dozen groups of the young frat members, and some $200 was on the floor. The game was in progress for some time, it is said, before the alleged crap-shooters realized that the detectives were among them. Immediately the room was in a turmoil and there were shouts of "Police!" Only one player managed to slip out of the door.

When the news reached headquarters the police patrol, the provost guard patrol and several of the police jitneys were dispatched to the scene, and, soon laden to the utmost, were speeding toward the police barracks. However, two trips were necessary before all the prisoners could be hauled into the station house.

Here it was found that exactly 37 frat members had been "pulled" in the raid. They were all lined up in the station sergeant's room and took their turn in registering. They were members of some of the most prominent families in the city. After depositing $6 each as collateral with the station sergeant they were released.

PERSHING DECORATES MANY U. S. SOLDIERS

With the American Army in France, Saturday, September 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—General Pershing today decorated a large number of men belonging to divisions which had distinguished themselves during the summer. All the men received the distinguished service cross.

HOW WILL MAINE GO IN ELECTION TODAY?

Governor, United States Senator and Four Congressmen to Be Chosen.

Portland, Maine, September 8.—After the quietest political campaign in recent years in the state, Maine will hold its biennial election tomorrow for the choice of governor, a United States senator, four congressmen and the state legislature.

The president's announcement of the adjournment of politics for the period of the war has been taken almost literally by both parties.

Criticisms of Governor Milliken's administration of state affairs have marked the arguments advanced by the democrats, who have also urged that the president should have a democratic congress to enable him to better carry on his work of winning the war.

The republicans, on the other hand, have argued that the administration at Washington has had loyal support from the Maine republican congressmen and the state executive.

For the first time in sixty years the subject of prohibition has hardly been mentioned as an issue.

The republican candidate for governor, Carl E. Milliken; for United States senator, Bert M. Fernald, and for congressmen, Louis B. Goodall, Wallace H. White, John A. Peters and Ira G. Hersey, are all serving in the places for which they have been renominated.

The democrats opposing them are: For governor, Bertrand G. McIntire; for senator, Elmer E. Newbert, and for congressmen, Lucius B. Swett, former Congressman Daniel J. McGillicuddy, Edward Chase and Leon G. C. Brown.

CAMBRAI IS IN PERIL, ALSO ST. QUENTIN, AS RESULT OF DRIVE OF BRITISH TROOPS

Further South the French Armies Are Pushing Eastward Toward La Fere and Laon and Northward From Soissons for Same Objectives.

GERMANS FIGHTING HARD NORTH OF RIVER AISNE TO KEEP FRENCH IN CHECK

French Advance in This Region Threatens to Outflank St. Gobain Forest and Place Entire German Line Eastward From the Rheims in Critical Position—19,000 Germans Captured by British in First Week of September.

New York, September 8.—(By Associated Press. From European Cables of the Day.)—The British and French armies continue to cut their way into the German lines on various sectors of the lower part of the battle line in France.

Notwithstanding the weather, which has caused somewhat of a slackening in the violence of the operations, Field Marshal Haig's forces have materially encroached upon Cambrai and St. Quentin, while farther south the French armies are pressing eastward on the old Noyon sector toward La Fere and Laon, and northward from Soissons in an auxiliary maneuver with the same objectives in view.

Between the Vesle and the Aisne rivers, while the American troops are fighting with the French, additional ground has been gained by the allied forces.

The British now are standing at Villeveque, 6 miles from St. Quentin, having carried out an advance over a 10-mile front on the general line of Epehy, Hesbecourt and Vermand. To the north the greater part of the Havincourt wood, one of the German strong points barring the way to Cambrai, also has been captured. So rapid has been the British advance along this portion of the front that they now are in the positions they held before the big German drive of last March. In these positions the Germans are offering stout resistance to further progress by the British.

FRENCH FLANKING ST. GOBAIN FOREST.

Gradually the French are working their way around the St. Gobian forest north of Soissons in the movement that aims at the outflanking of La Fere and Laon and all the German positions east of this region. They have reached the outskirts of the village of Sevais, on the eastern edge of the forest and 2½ miles from La Fere, while a short distance to the north they have taken the village of Mennessis, on the St. Quentin canal. This latter gain brings the French within little more than eight miles from St. Quentin.

North of the Aisne, near Soissons, the Germans are fighting hard to keep the French in check, realizing that the gain by them of much more territory in this region, in conjunction with the

Weather Prophecy

CLOUDY.

Washington, September 8.—Forecast: **Georgia—Partly cloudy Monday, slightly warmer in interior; Tuesday fair.**

Alabama—Partly cloudy Monday; slightly warmer in interior; Tuesday fair.

South Carolina—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday slightly warmer in interior.

Mississippi—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Tennessee—Fair Monday, warmer in east; Tuesday fair.

Kentucky—Fair Monday; Tuesday fair, somewhat cooler.

maneuver that is in progress around the St. Gobain forest, will place the entire German defense line eastward toward Rheims in a critical position. Near Laffaux and north of Celles-sur-Aisne the Germans have delivered strong counter attacks, but the French everywhere have maintained their ground.

The Germans also are reacting somewhat south of Ypres, especially in the region of Ploegsteert, where the British are threatening the recapture of Armentierres. Counter offensive maneuvers here and east of Wulverghem were broken up by the British.

During the first week of September Field Marshal Haig's forces have taken more than 19,000 prisoners and large numbers of machine guns and quantities of stores.

ALLIES ADVANCING, BUT GERMANS MAKE STOUT RESISTANCE

Paris, September 8.—The allied advance continues along the entire front in the direction of Cambrai, St. Quentin, La Fere, Anizy-le-Chateau and the Chemin-des-Dames. According to the latest advices the French and British troops nevertheless are meeting with stubborn resistance, in which intense artillery activity is being carried out.

This resistance is taken as an indication that the enemy intends to make a stand along this line, which roughly follows the old Hindenburg entrenchments.

General Humbert's army still continues its pressure against Tergenier and La Fere. The operations toward the encirclement of the St. Gobain forest are giving the allies a strong position. "If the enemy loses much more ground in this region his defense of the Chemin-des-Dames and the plateau of Craonne will fall," says Hutin, editor of The Echo Le Paris.

General Mangin's army is still making progress at the right of the army of General Humbert, advancing on the Soissons plateau. Military commentators say that if General Ludendorff plans to resist on what remains of the Hindenburg line, it will be a supreme test, and will mean the enemy's retirement from the soil of France if Ludendorff is not able to retain his grasp on the line.

ON BROAD FRONT BRITISH ADVANCE.

London, September 8.—The British troops advanced today to a depth of two miles on a twenty-mile front and captured the town of Roisel, about nine and one-half miles northwest of St. Quentin.

The fighting line from the region southeast of Cambrai southward runs now through the Havrincourt wood to Heudecourt Villers-Faucon, Roisel, Bernes, Poeuilly, Villeveque and Vaux, along the canal to Tergnier and thence by the western edge of Servais. All these villages are in British possession.

The most important event of the fighting has been the crossing of the St. Crozat canal at St. Simon, because the canal might have been used as a bastion for this part of the Hindenburg line. It no longer offers the Germans a reasonable defensive position.

Roisel is the junction of two links, to Cambrai and St. Quentin. Hence the importance of its capture to the British, who, when they advance further, will be able to utilize these lines. The British now held virtually all of the Havrincourt wood.

Between the Oise and the Ailette the French are up against the so-called Alberch line, which is a continuation of the Hindenburg line.

It has just been discovered that three German divisions have thrice been put in the fighting since August 8, and thirty-two divisions twice, out of the 107 divisions engaged since that date. Altogether north and south of the Somme 142 divisions of the enemy have been counted of a total rifle strength of 1,250,000. On the whole front from the sea to Switzerland the total strength of the enemy probably does not exceed two and one-half million men.

GERMANS PREPARE FOR SHORT DEFENSE.

Paris, September 8.—(From Reuter's.) When the Americans captured Muscourt (five miles northeast of Fismes and only a short distance south of the Aisne) the Germans reacted violently with their artillery.

The advance allied element now being within eight kilometers of St. Quentin, the Germans are regrouping their forces and concentrating numerous divisions there with the intention of defending the town.

According to La Liberte, the Germans also are hurriedly reinforcing their defenses before Loan and in the region of Trucy and Chevry, north of the Chemin-des-Dames, making all preparations in their trench work and material brought forward for a prolonged defense.

Along the north bank of the Ailette and on the Soissons-Laon railway there has been a great massing of German artillery.

19,000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY BRITISH IN THE LAST WEEK

London, September 8.—Advanced British troops have entered their old defense system on the southern battle line held prior to the German offensive of last March, according to the war office announcement tonight.

The British have gained ground along the Vermand-Epehy line.

More than 19,000 prisoners were taken by the British in France in the first week of September.

The statement says:

"On the southern portion of the battle front our troops have now entered the area of the defense systems constructed by us prior to the German March offensive. The enemy is suffering increased resistance among these prepared defenses, and sharp fighting has taken place today at a number of points.

"Our advanced troops are pressing forward and have gained ground in the direction of Vermand, Hesbecourt and Epehy.

"Local hostile attacks were repulsed this morning south of Ploegsteert and east of Wulverghem. On the remainder of the British front there is nothing of special interest to report.

"The number of prisoners captured by the British troops in France during the first week of September exceeds 19,000."

The British day statement says:

"By nightfall yesterday our troops had taken Villeveque and St. Emilie, and had gained possession of the greater part of the Havrincourt wood.

"Local fighting took place yesterday evening and during the night east of Hermies and in the sector west of Armentieres, but without material change in the situation.

"West of La Bassee our patrols have made further progress in the enemy's position."

MORE TOWNS TAKEN BY FRENCH TROOPS.

Paris, September 8.—The French have occupied Vaux, Fluqueres and Happencourt, north of the Somme, as well as Hamel, according to the war office announcement tonight. They have also made advances on both sides of the Oise.

The statement reads:

"North of the Somme we carried Vaux, Fluqueres and Happencourt; east of here we captured Hamel.

"South of the Somme the enemy offered bitter resistance. Avesnes was retaken by the Germans, but was again recaptured by us. We gained ground on both sides of the Oise, east of Fargniers and west of Servais."

The French day statement says:

"North of the Oise the French troops have captured the village of Mennessis and are along the Canal St. Quentin. South of the Oise the French have made progress to the outskirts of Servais.

"In the region of Laffaux, as well as north of Celles-sur-Aisne, we have maintained our positions in spite of several German counter attacks.

"We took prisoners during two surprise attacks we delivered in Champagne."

TO NEW POSITIONS GERMAN TROOPS HAVE RETREATED

Berlin, September 8.—(Via London.) "On the battle front we are everywhere in our new positions," says the German official communication issued today.

It admits that east of Vauxaillon the French entered the German line, but says that north of Armentieres the British attacks have been repulsed.

The text of the communication follows.

"Our infantry detachments brought prisoners from the eBlgian lines east of Merckem.

"North of Armentieres we repulsed renewed attacks by the English.

"On the battle front we are everywhere in our new positions.

"South of the Peronne-Cambrai road the enemy yesterday sought by means of strong forces to approach our positions. Our rear guards opposed him, but yielded, fighting, to the numerically superior enemy, and in the evening repulsed violent attacks west of Gouzecourt-Epehy-Templeux.

"On both sides of the Somme again yesterday the enemy followed us only hesitatingly. We are in fighting contact with him at the Vermand-St. Simon line and the Crozat canal.

"North of the Aisne the artillery duel became more intense. West of Premontre and Brancourt strong partial attacks of the enemy failed. South of the Ailette the enemy worked his way into our lines east of Vauxaillon. Strong attacks between Vauxaillon and west of Vailly were repeated many times until evening, but were repulsed.

"Between the Aisne and the Vesle the fighting activity has decreased."

"There is nothing new from the battle front," says the official statement from general headquarters this evening.

ARTILLERY DUELS FEATURE FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT

Rome, September 8.—The war office communication issued today follows:

"There has been effective activity on the part of our artillery in the Carnnica valley and along the Piav river and frequent artillery duels in Valarsa and on the Asiago plateau.

"We have dropped two tons of bombs on Hangars and machines in the aviation camp near Belluno. Our aviators also have dropped bombs with great accuracy on the Villach (Carinthina) and Lenz (Tyrol) railway stations."

London, September 8.—A British official communication issued today dealing with the operations of the British forces on the Italian front says:

"The hostile artillery has shown diminished activity.

"Since August 25 eight enemy aircraft and one captive balloon have been destroyed. One of our machines is missing."

FRUIT PITS TO BE SAVED AND ALSO NUT SHELLS

New York, September 8.—Plans for collecting fruit pits and nut shells to be used in making gas masks for the army have been extended to the home, and all persons are urged to deposit their collections in receptacles provided by hotels and restaurants, according to an announcement made here tonight by the hotel and restaurant division of the United States food administration.

"While the saving of pits may seem trivial," the announcement said, "it is an important contribution to the war which can be made without sacrifice."

The pits collected will be forwarded to factories at the direction of the government.

Tommy knew that mother had got a special cake for tea, and, with an eye to setting his share, asked pleadingly: "Mummy, have I been a good boy this afternoon?"

"M-m-yes," replied mother rather slowly, her mind going back to a little incident of the day, when Tommy had not shone.

The 5-year-old slipped a coaxing hand into hers.

"Please," he begged, "say a wide-open yes, mummy!"—Pearson's Weekly.

The average American has become bulkier in the last decade, as shown by the measurements of "rookies" made by the quartermaster's department of the army. A thirty-eight size uniform is now the average requirement. A few years ago the average was two sizes below the present figure.

Dr. John C. White is a Woodrow Wilson Democrat, and if elected to Congress will stand squarely behind our President in his efforts to speedily put an end to Prussianism and kaiserism. His friends predict him a winner.

CONCERTED COMMUNITY ACTION IN WARE COUNTY

Waycross, Ga., September 8.—(Special.)—A special meeting of the Ware County Community league was held here recently with the view of federating as many as practicable of the various woman's organizations in the city and county. They feel that there is at this time, more than ever before, the need for concerted action in helping in community building, civic improvements, exciting interest in the canning clubs, and the better they are organized for this work, the more effectually and the greater will be the dispatch in handling war work campaigns.

Park Confident.

Greensboro, Ga., September 8.—(Special.)—Hon. James B. Park returned home last night. He reports that from the assurance of his many loyal friends that he feels confident of being re-elected judge of the Ocmulgee circuit by a large majority in the democratic primary on September 11.

When you think or writing, think of WHITING

"There's a Rogers Store Near You"

Economy Prices For Early Week Purchases

These stores offer you a saving on your household purchases every day in the year. Watch for our advertisements—they mean much to you both in savings and sensible suggestions:

For Monday and Tuesday

REGULAR ONE DOLLAR **BROOM 65c**

Old Dutch Cleanser 8c
Sapolio 9c
Bon Ami 9c
Ivory Soap 6½c
Fels Naptha 6½c
Crystal White Soap . . 5½c
Parson's Household Ammonia 12c
Lux 11c
Lyk-nu Polish 17c

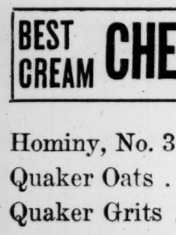
BEST CREAM **CHEESE 32c lb**

Hominy, No. 3 cans . . . 12c
Quaker Oats 11c
Quaker Grits 12½c

FOR SCHOOL

Pencil Tablets . . 5c
Ink Tablets . . . 5c
Composition Books . 5c
Pencils, 2 for . . 5c
Crayons, 8 colors . 5c

Rizon Baking Powder, ½-lb., 18c; lb. 35c
Calumet Baking Powder, lb. 22c
Heinz's Baked Beans . . 14c
Campbell's Baked Beans 17c



COTTON BLOOM No. 10 Pail **$1.99**

Sunmaid Seeded Raisins, lb. pkg. 15c
Jiffy Jell 12c
Jello 10c
Wilson's Pure Fruit Preserves, assorted flavors, lb. jars 30c
Lea & Perrins' Sauce . . 24c
H. P. Sauce 22c
Franco-American Soups . . . . . 10c and 15c

ROGERS'

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Food Administration License No. 10064

FROM COLLEGE PARK TO SPREAD TIDINGS

Relates Interesting Story of How Plant Juice Relieved Her Indigestion, After Suffering for Fifteen Long Years.

Plant Juice, the new herbal stomach remedy, is the distilled essence of various herbs, roots, barks, berries and fibres; herbs which have been known from time immemorial for their healing and curative properties. These herbs

MRS. JOHN T. CREEL

are vitalizing, being taken from nature they give to the sick one all of the pure invigorating strength they, themselves, received from Mother Earth.

Thousands know from experience of the curative benefit of Plant Juice, and thousands more are knowing daily. Among the large number of those who have been benefited, the following has been selected from a mass of written testimonials which breathe an abiding faith in the curative virtues of Plant Juice.

Mrs. John T. Creel, a well-known lady of College Park, Ga., (R. F. D. No. 2), having resided here all of her life, recently stated:

"For the past 15 years I have been troubled with indigestion; I could not keep the lightest kind of food in my stomach; I was bloated with gas which affected my heart, and I could not lie down on account of the awful pain I suffered, and at times would have to sit up in bed all night long. I got awfully nervous and all run down and before I commenced to take Plant Juice could not eat a thing. The first dose gave me a little relief, and I continued to take it until now I am able to eat any kind of food and digest it, I sleep well and have no more gas in my system. I am glad to recommend Plant Juice."

The Plant Juice Man is at Jacobs' Pharmacy Co., 6-8 Marietta Street, where he is daily meeting the local public, and introducing and explaining the merits of this remedy. Free samples given.—(adv.)

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Dry Cleaned, Pressed, Altered and Repaired

Also complete stock of Ready-to-Wear Uniforms and Overcoats and odd Breeches for sale.

JACK HAYES

BASEMENT AUDITORIUM
Y. M. C. A.
Hardee Avenue and Peachtree Road

Do You Need Glasses?

"You will find that all business houses that have grown from little to big have, somewhere or other, given their customers a share of their profits, until they became so large that they did not need the customer who looks for savings in price, and then such houses talk about their superior service and scientific methods of accounting."

We are not so large that we do not need the business of the customer who desires to economize in the cost of glasses. We do need it, and we propose to deserve it by furnishing you glasses a little better, and at a price a little smaller for the quality than you will find elsewhere.

Our service is good, of course, but you are chiefly interested in the quality of the glasses you get, and the cost.

Bring us the oculist's prescription, or see us for new lenses or frames. You will be glad you came.

SILVEUS OPTICAL CO.

19 South Broad Street Atlanta

(Advertisement.) (Advertisement.)

Blackburn Discusses Issues of the Campaign

In Strong Letter to Voters of the Fifth District He Shows the Weakness of Those Who Oppose Him for Congress—Says They Are Unsettled in Position and Out of Sympathy With People.

To the People of the Fifth Congressional District:

In all my campaigns for office, I have addressed myself to the conservative judgment of the voter. Throughout my legislative career I have been governed by conservatism of thought. In addressing this last appeal to the people of the Fifth Congressional district, I desire to ask that before casting their ballots for the man to represent them in the congress of the greatest nation on earth, they read and ponder the following:

While men are being cut down on the battle front of liberty, as trees of the forest are hewn by the ruthless ax of the woodman, the question of childhood conservation becomes an overwhelming issue. I favor a national child-labor law, and if elected will press this legislation in behalf of civilization.

I favor government ownership of all public utilities, as the best means of maintaining the people's rights, and of paying off an immense war debt, and lifting a burdensome tax yoke from the necks of a people that are making tremendous sacrifices for all the rights that inherently belong to them.

One of my opponents, Mr. Watkins, using the argument of the interests, makes the old scarecrow cry of negro conductors, engineers and firemen. The people of the Fifth district are not so ignorant as to be caught with this cheap chaff. They are better informed than Mr. Watkins whose changing theories in the discussion of this question shows him to be an adept in silly sophistry and cheap demagogy.

The government owns the railroads today. Are there any negro conductors and engineers? The people of this district have not forgotten the violence that resulted from the Georgia railroad's insolent insistence in keeping negro firemen on that road. The government owns the postoffice department. Are there any negro postmasters? No, there never will be—and there never will be negro conductors, engineers and firemen on the railroads under government ownership. The control of this matter will always be regulated by the reserved rights of the state, which will not be surrendered now or hereafter.

After studious investigation Mr. Watkins gives to the people the elucidating information that government ownership differs from municipal ownership. This is most interesting. The state differs from the city. What the people want to know is: Doesn't Mr. Watkins oppose municipal ownership as strongly as he does government ownership?

It is not necessary to refer to Mr. Upshaw's indorsement of my government ownership plank, except as a contributory sign of the times, in that the suggestion impresses even those who have given no thought or study to this great question.

All of my other opponents are silent on this great question, indicating that as to this matter they have no fixed convictions.

I favor an appropriation that will make the Chattahoochee river navigable from Atlanta to the sea. The survey of this water route has been made, and the project of navigation by a system of locks has been found to be feasible. This great constructive plank in my platform has never been touched upon by any of my opponents.

I favor striking out the joker that unjustly took from the postal employees the full twenty per cent voted by congress, by first deducting the annual increase already his by reason of service and efficiency, and will insist upon all back pay for these faithful workers in the government service.

I stand for a semi-monthly pay roll for all government employees.

The government has settled the question of prohibition. I bow to that decision. I will stand by the government's solution of the question, and uphold the expressed will of the state.

I am the first candidate for any public office in Georgia to announce in platform declaration for that great principle of the constitution, the complete separation of church and state. I have been the victim of ecclesiastical criticism in consequence of my firm and consistent adherence to this principle of popular liberties, as it relates to all churches and creeds. I will not allow these criticisms to swerve me from my path of duty to the state, or to so warp my sense of justice as to lead me to deny to any creed or religion the same fair treatment that I reserve for the religion that I imbibed from my mother's breast. But all creeds must acknowledge first allegiance to the constitution of America. The man who fights me on account of this broad view, is not a full American, and owes his allegiance to creed rather than to country. The flag of no church should ever be allowed to float above the Stars and Stripes.

On this question Dr. White is not settled, having dodged the issue in the last legislature. Mr. Watkins is so weak that one cannot tell whether he is water or cider; Mr. Field is as silent as an oyster drinking meal through a shell; Dr. Whitley is consistently silent, while Mr. Bell may sometimes think of this and other leading issues without doing more than to look pleasant upon them, all, and committing himself to nothing.

My vote on the Veazy bill has not been indorsed by any of the candidates, and to this date it seems a little too strong for even Mr. Upshaw.

I am opposed to fixing the price on cotton. The law of supply and demand should forever control the markets of the world as to this great staple of the south. If elected I will use my talents and energies to the end that the farmer may have the best protection in all matters that pertain to his happiness. Mr. Watkins favors a minimum price, and on this question, as well as the question of government ownership, is out of sympathy with the people.

After this heroic struggle for the rights of men is ended, I will advocate with all my strength a sound and reasonable immigration law that will look to the education of all who seek this country as a home where justice reigns in the language of our people and in the principles of our government—guaranteeing to all Americans of whatever race or religion the treatment and protection that becomes a great and magnanimous people.

I am running my race for congress on my own merit as a man, and have not attempted and will not attempt to tie my political kite to any man's aspiration for office. In the language of Alex Stephens, I am "toting my own skillet."

I stand for free speech, a free press and a free state.

Faithfully,
ROBERT B. BLACKBURN.

(Advertisement.)

THESE ARE THE MEN WHO CONTROL SCHLEY HOWARD

To the People of Fulton and Surrounding Counties:

Who pulls the strings that make William Schley Howard, political puppet, dance to the music of corporation domination and contract control?

Read the answer in a letter that was never intended for the public prints.

Under date of August 31, a letter was sent out to many Georgia voters. The letter was a veiled attack upon President Wilson and a plea for funds to carry on campaign activities. It said that all the signers of the letter had contributed to the Howard campaign fund, and closed with the advice to "Make checks payable to J. R. Smith." Smith is the man who is making money out of war contracts at Camp Gordon.

Here is what the letter, sent out on Howard headquarters stationery, says:

"Dear Sir: As one of the friends of the Honorable William Schley Howard, who is making such a magnificent race for the United States senate, we beg to say to you that his campaign is making wonderful progress, and all indications point to his triumphant nomination on the 11th day of September.

"To continue the present newspaper activities and to increase it from day to day requires the expenditure of a considerable sum of money. . .

"If you agree with us, we would be very glad to have you assist with a contribution to this end. The money will be spent under the most conservative direction. WE HAVE, EACH OF US, DONE WHAT WE ASK OF YOU.

"Appreciating your consideration and asking your prompt response, we are, Yours very truly,
"COMMITTEE.

"Please make checks payable to J. R. Smith."

Who signed this letter?

Among its signatures is that of Ernest Woodruff, head of the Atlantic Ice and Coal corporation—the ice and coal trust—which seeks to raise the price of ice in summer and of coal in winter. This corporation was investigated by the Federal Trade Commission while Mr. Harris was a member of it.

There's little Walter Colquitt, attorney for the Georgia Railway and Power company, and brother-in-law of its president. Judge Newman, a friend of his father, gave him a job, and then he was taken care of by his brother-in-law. When the Georgia Railway and Power company was packing the people in its cars like sardines, William J. Harris, state senator, introduced a bill in the senate to give the people relief.

R. C. Alston, another signer, is attorney for the Southern Express company, that fought the parcels post, with the aid of Senator Hardwick, and sought to perpetuate its monopoly.

Then there is R. R. Arnold—Rube Arnold, the criminal lawyer, who aspires to be federal judge in place of Judge William T. Newman, able jurist and grand old confederate veteran soldier. Rube Arnold wrote Schley Howard in Washington to run for senator, and said he and forty others would raise a $10,000 campaign fund. Georgia congressmen saw this letter.

These are the men—these and a few other misguided ones, whose names appear on the letter—who are financing Schley Howard's campaign along with J. R. Smith, government contractor, who is making money out of army contracts, while the soldier boys are preparing to give their lives.

These are the men who would control Schley Howard's vote, if he ever got to the senate.

These are the men who have turned against President Wilson. Every one of them through self-interest.

These are the men who want to put Howard in the U. S. senate, hoping to control the appointment of U. S. judge to succeed Judge Newman. The Georgia Railway and Power company would like to have a judge they could control against labor.

Will the people of Fulton and surrounding counties vote for such a man next Wednesday?

Will they vote against the wishes of President Wilson and against the best interests of their soldier and sailor boys in the army and navy?

Will they vote for a man who has been so thoroughly discredited, and who has been proven a falsifier by the president—a man who not only can do Atlanta, Fulton county and Georgia no good, but will do them positive harm?

W. J. Harris' three brothers volunteered their services to fight for their country. They are fighting today. Schley Howard spent his time getting his brothers fat jobs with the government in Washington, but not in the army.

W. J. Harris resigned his position as an honorable man to make his race; Schley Howard still continues to draw a fat salary from the government to meet his campaign expenses.

Every army contractor and political grafter in Georgia is for Schley Howard, because they know they can control him.

On the other hand, all the Georgia soldier boys at Camp Gordon are for W. J. Harris, because they know he stands for their best interests.

Will you vote for the soldier boys or for the army contractors and political grafters?

Business Men of Atlanta, will you vote against the wishes of President Wilson, who put the Federal Reserve bank in Atlanta? Who gave Atlanta Camp Gordon, Camp Jessup, and has shown this city and state other similar favors?

Business Men of Atlanta, will you vote for Schley Howard, proven falsifier, who broke his promise to the president, when you know such a vote will be a direct slap in the face to President Wilson and his administration?

Support William J. Harris, who stands with the soldier boys and the administration, who is not controlled by the trusts and who will work and vote for the best interests of his state and the whole people, and not for the special interests.

Put Fulton County right on election day.

Vote for Harris.

WM. J. HARRIS CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

RAILWAY SALARIES PRUNED BY M'ADOO

Regional Directors Get From $40,000 to $50,000 Yearly and Divisional Directors $20,000 to $25,000. McAdoo Reviews Work.

Washington, September 8.—Government operation of railroads for the seven months ending August 1 are reviewed in the first report of Director General McAdoo to President Wilson. The report made public today reveals that salaries paid railroad executives by the government are much lower than received from companies under private control, but they have not been pruned to the comparatively small figures of other officers in government service. The several regional directors of the railroad administration get between $40,000 and $50,000 a year and federal managers of individual roads of systems varying amounts between $5,000 and $40,000, although under private control salaries ranged as high as $100,000 for railroad presidents or chief executives.

What Directors Get.

At the same time, it is shown, that directors of the nine divisions of the railroad administration, are paid salaries between $20,000 and $25,000 each. Mr. McAdoo, their superior, receives only the usual cabinet minister's salary of $12,000 as secretary of the treasury, and nothing additional as director general of railroads. A number of assistant divisional directors of the railroad administration are paid more than he receives.

Of the 2,325 railway officers receiving more than $5,000 under private management, 400 president and other officers have been removed from government payrolls though they may have been retained at company expense—and the $21,320,000 paid officers in the aggregate under private control has been reduced to $15,062,000 by the government.

Explaining his policy of fixing salaries of executives, the director general said:

"It is not only equitable but necessary that they should be justly remunerated, and that the reward of brains, industry and loyalty should be sufficient to continally attract able men to the service of the railroads as their life's work. It is not merely a question of operating the railroads during the period of the war—but it is a question of the post-bellum period as well, when railroad work must continue to be sufficiently attractive to draw constantly to it men of the right quality and caliber."

Effort to Move Coal.

In reviewing accomplishments of the government management, Mr. McAdoo laid stress on the railroad administration's effort to move coal as fast as mines can produce it, and denied that production is limited by lack of car supply.

"Of late cars have been supplied to the coal mines more rapidly than they have been able to load them," he said, "and it is probable that adequate transportation for the fuel requirements of the nation will be available, provided the coal production during the warm weather can be maintained at a point that will fully employ the cars requisitioned. The country has been led to believe that coal production is limited entirely to transportation, and that any shortage is due to the railroads. This is erroneous. The maintenance of an adequate coal supply depends, in the first instance, upon production, which, in turn, is restricted, in the first instance, by shortage of labor and other causes aside from transportation."

Up to August 1, 22,000,000 more tons of coal had been hauled this year than in the same period of last year, Mr. McAdoo reported.

Many Measures Recited.

The director general recited many measures adopted under common management of rail lines for economies by eliminating competition, including closing individual company ticket and traffic solicitation offices, arranging for all lines to carry their own insurance, unifying the express companies, eliminating unnecessary passenger service and consolidating terminals. He also referred to increased efficiency through shortening of freight routes, heavier loading of cars, stimulating prompt removal of goods at terminals, standardizing designs for cars and locomotives, and other operating reforms.

It was imperative and just to raise wages, the report said, and consequently necessary to advance rates 25 per cent.

Summarizing results obtained, Mr. McAdoo said:

"Speaking generally, there is good ground for believing that substantial progress has been made in accelerating the movement of traffic, employing the available equipment more intensively and running trains more nearly on time."

In conclusion, the director general said:

"A daily increase in facility and efficiency is noticeable, and I am confident that the railroads will shortly be in condition to meet any demands that may be made of them if needed motive power already ordered can be secured and if the necessary skilled labor is not withdrawn from the railroads for military and other purposes.

"Officials and employes have worked with such loyalty and zeal to accomplish what has already been done that it is a genuine pleasure to make acknowledgement of their splendid work. It is a constant satisfaction to be associated with them."

COMPENSATION PLAN FOR RAILWAY WORKERS.

Washington, September 8.—A uniform compensation, insurance and pension plan for all railroad employees is under consideration.

"Plans for the uniform and equitable compensation of injured employees or the dependents of employees who may be killed in the service of the railroads are being considered," said an official announcement today, "and it is hoped that it may also be possible to arange for the retirement of employees upon pension at a given age as well as to provide for their purchase of life, health and old age insurance at reasonable rates. Time will, however, be required to perfect these plans, which must be reconciled with the widely varying pension and insurance systems now in existence on not a few of the railroads."

MILLIONS SPENT IN ITALY BY AMERICAN RED CROSS

Washington, September 8.—Twenty million dollars will have been appropriated by the American Red Cross for relief work in Italy by the end of the present year, says a report made public today by the Red Cross. The report is the second of the series informing the American people of the disposition of the Red Cross war fund.

Up to last July 1 the Red Cross had appropriated $7,939,653 for relief work in Italy since the beginning of the war, and for the last six months of this year it set aside $12,657,837. The battle of the Piave, the report says, made it necessary to increase the original estimate for work in Italy by $1,000,000.

One of the largest items of expense in the last half of this year is $3,300,000 to feed refugees and families of soldiers at the front, this work having first place in Red Cross activities. About 14,000 tons of food will be shipped from the United States each month and more than 100 Red Cross kitchens are now providing 15,000 rations daily.

Of the total fund, $1,100,000 will be used by the medical unit soon to sail for Italy to help stamp out tuberculosis in that country. To care for a colony of refugees at Pisa $1,155,000 has been set aside, while the appropriation for hospital service at the front for the last six months of this year is $1,241,212. For the ambulance service $495,000 has been appropriated.

GLOBE SPRINKLERS
FIREMEN EVERY TEN FEET

It's expensive to be scared into sprinkler protection

If you are not conscious of your factory fire risk, it is only good fortune that has spared you the experience of others who delayed their sprinkler protection until it was too late.

It's cheaper to take the lesson of others, especially when you can let your sprinkler equipment pay for itself. Let us explain.

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507 Trust Co. of Ga. Bldg., Ivy 3385.

NUX-IRON

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With Paw-Paw Added
THREE POWERFUL FORCES IN ONE
PUT UP IN LIQUID FORM

... J. V. Davis, a Methodist minister living at Congaree, S. C., has joined the army of converts of the thousands who are already disciples of Ironized Paw-Paw. The reverend gentleman says: "I have suffered from stomach troubles for a number of years, which caused me considerable anxiety. I could not sleep, or at least I did not know what a sound sleep was for many months. My attention was drawn to Ironized Paw-Paw by reading one of your announcements in the newspapers. I obtained a bottle and began to use it. I may say conscientiously that after the first dose I began to feel relief and the same evening slept sounder than I had in many months past. You may publish this fact, as I want other people to know the remarkable virtues contained in your Ironized Paw-Paw. I consider it does fully more than you claim for it and I shall certainly continue the treatment."

I want the man or woman who can't sleep and is despondent to come in and try this Remedy. You'll never go back to the old-fashioned medicines. Lots of business and professional men find Ironized Paw-Paw enables them to do more and better work. It seems to energize every fibre, tissue and bone. Begin on Ironized Paw-Paw today so you can join the army of converts next week. Your druggist probably keeps it, but if he doesn't it is on sale and demonstrated in Atlanta by Jacobs' Pharmacy Co.

Ironized Paw-Paw, price $1.00. Formula on every bottle. Mail orders promptly attended to. Interstate Drug Co., Inc., New York.—(adv.)

HOTELS AND RESORTS

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The St. James

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Walnut at 13th St.
Five minutes walk from Railroad stations, the Big Shops, the Theaters. Cuisine unusual
Service distinctive
R. J. Trude, Mgr.
Room with Bath
$3.00 up

For Health—
POSTUM
instead of coffee

LOVE STORY THEME OF BIG SPECTACLE

Ringling Bros.' Mammoth Pageant Depicts Days of Old When Knights Were Bold—Is Feature of Circus This Season.

"In Days of Old," a gigantic spectacle which depicts that period "when knighthood was in flower," is the picturesque feature of Ringling Brothers' circus program this season. It is said to be the biggest and most magnificent production of its kind ever traveled in America.

The new spectacle, as presented under the Ringling "big top," requires a trainload of scenery, costumes, lighting apparatus and other paraphernalia. The cast of characters numbers 1,250, and there is a ballet of 300 dancing girls. The action calls for scores of beautiful horses, many gorgeously decorated vehicles and the world's largest stage. All of the trappings and the hundreds of suits of mailed and solid armor were designed in European workshops. Many are richly chased in silver and gold and studded with semi-precious gems. Thousands of dollars were invested in these costumes in order to make the great pantomime historically correct as to dress.

"In Days of Old" is a composite picture of the period when lived such heroes as Ivanhoe, Charlemange, Richard the Lion Heart, King Arthur, Robin Hood and Lochinvar. The action introduces combats between knights in full armor, contests at archery, games of many kinds and tournaments such as were held in England and France during the fifteenth century. And through it all runs the love story of a beautiful princess and handsome knight. The king and queen purpose marrying the princess to an insipid prince. They gather their court to celebrate the event when, at the last moment, the dashing knight rides into the very throne room on his horse, sweeps the princess to his side and the pair make good their escape. There is a subsequent reconciliation, the lovers return to the royal palace and wed amid scenes of revelry and splendor. It is here that the great ballet appears. It is composed of the largest number of dancing girls ever carried on tour. Remarkable music is a feature of the gigantic production. This includes a superb orchestra, a pipe organ and several companies of trumpeters and troubadours.

"In Days of Old" is in five mammoth scenes. It will open the main-tent program when the Ringling Brothers exhibit here Friday and Saturday, September 27 and 28.

NEW ENGLAND ROADS INSPECTED BY M'ADOO

Boston, September 8.—When William G. McAdoo, director general of railroads, concluded his inspection of New England roads today, he estimated that he had covered more than 12,000 miles in looking over various railroads since June 1, last. Adding the mileage of his Liberty loan tours, Mr. McAdoo said he had traveled close to 25,000 miles since the outbreak of the war.

The director general was an overnight guest of Colonel E. M. House at Manchester. To comply with the government's gasoline conservation program, Mr. McAdoo declined to use an automobile today. He walked from Colonel House's home to the railroad station, a distance of more than a mile. When his special train reached this city other railroad administration officials joined Mr. McAdoo, and the train started for the west.

Mr. McAdoo and his party will spend tomorrow in Cleveland and Youngstown, Ohio, and Tuesday in Pittsburg. They will go thence to Altoona and Harrisburg, and thence to Charleston, W. Va., and through the coal fields to Norfolk, Va.

SCANDINAVIAN KINGS TO HOLD CONGRESS

Copenhagen, September 8.—The National Tidende says it learns that there will be a meeting of the three Scandinavian kings this month.

All friends of Dr. John C. White invited to his campaign headquarters, 11½ Whitehall street, at 8 o'clock Monday and Tuesday evenings. Good short speeches.

STRIKE LEADERS EXPECT MESSAGE FROM WILSON

Bridgeport, Conn., September 8.—Leaders of the machinists' union, on strike in protest of the Eidlitz award, expect to receive an answer to a lengthy message sent to President Wilson last week when the strikers meet at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

Approximately 6,000 of the machine workers are now on strike. More than 1,000 of these have left the city for other employment, according to the number of transfer union cards issued by the local organization.

All of the 60,000 workers affected by the Eidlitz awards with the exception of the strikers, have now secured proper representation, through 116 delegates at the convention to elect three labor men on a board of mediation and conciliation. The elections are conducted by war board officials.

14,000 BALES OF COTTON FOR SWEDISH MILLS

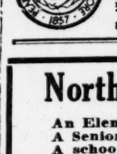
Stockholm, September 8.—The arrival of 14,000 bales of cotton at Gothenburg from New York will permit the Swedish cotton mills to resume operation, which ceased in August, 1917. The cargo will be apportioned among the various mills.

Baby's Second Summer.

GROVE'S BABY BOWEL MEDICINE will correct the Stomach and Bowel Troubles and it is absolutely harmless. Can be given to infants with perfect safety. See directions on the bottle.—(adv.)

EDUCATIONAL

PEABODY, Baltimore, Md.



The Leading Endowed Musical Conservatory in the Country. Scholarships. Operatic training. Tuition in all grades and branches. Circulars mailed.

Foster Loses Automobile.

On Sunday L. H. Foster, who resides at 169 Crew street, parked his seven-passenger Chalmers car in front of the Wesley Memorial church, according to reports received at police headquarters, and returning an hour or so later found the car missing. The automobile was the latest model, motor No. 25525 and license No. 15959. The police are searching for the thieves, but at a late hour last night no clue had been found.

WASHINGTON SEMINARY
SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

The Washington Seminary offers excellent advantages to students in music—piano, pipe organ, violin, voice, theory, harmony and musical literature. The music faculty consists of Miss Eda Bartholomew, graduate of the Royal Conservatorium, Leipsic, piano and pipe organ; Miss Marguerite Bartholomew, graduate Royal Conservatorium, piano; Miss Clementine Macgregor, graduate Metropolitan College of Music, New York, piano, harmony and theory; Georg Fr. Lindner, violin; Mrs. Mary Lovelace Hurt, pupil of Oscar Saenger, voice.

The full course of music in the Seminary may be substituted for certain studies in the literary departments and count as three units towards the literary diploma, thus affording time for a thorough musical education. The music lessons are all given during school hours, from 9 till 2, when the pupil is mentally alert, thus avoiding the tedious afternoon music lesson hour. Rates reasonable.

Fretted Instruments—Mandolin, Guitar, Banjo, Ukelele, Irish Harp—under direction of Miss Mary Butt Griffith and Mrs. L'Ella Griffith-Bedard.

For catalogue and full information address

L. D. Scott and Emma B. Scott, Principals, Atlanta, or telephone H. 1142-J.—(adv.)

North Avenue Presbyterian Day School

An Elementary and Junior High School for girls and boys—
A Senior High School for girls—
A school that is distinctive in advantages offered for physical, mental and moral development.

NEXT SESSION OPENS SEPT. 19TH.

The principal is at the school daily, 9 to 12 a. m. All students, especially High School and new, are urged to consult concerning matters of classification as early as possible.
Books for sale 9 to 12 a. m., beginning September 16.

THYRZA S. ASKEW, PRINCIPAL.
527 and 534 Peachtree Street. Ivy 1086—Ivy 3685-L.

Increase Your Income
STUDY AT NIGHT HOURS 7:30 to 9:30

Classes in Architectural Drawing, Auto Mechanics, Chemistry, Electrical Engineering, English, Gas Engines, Machine Shop, Mathematics, Mechanical Drawing, Steam Engines, Morse and Wireless Telegraphy. Tuition FREE. Classes Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays.

Fall Term Opens Sept. 16.
REGISTRATION SEPT. 9 to 12, Inclusive
Tech Night School

LAGRANGE SETTLEMENT
Training School for Kindergartners

Realizing the necessity of extending the school age downward, the government of the United States has made an appropriation for **Kindergarten Promotion and Practice.** Soon there will be a large demand for **properly trained kindergartners.** The training offered at LaGrange follows the newest scientific lines offered at the best universities. The equipment is the latest and best. Large experience along all social lines, primary grade experience, nursing. Address

LaGrange Settlement, Training School for Kindergartners

UNITED STATES RAILROAD ADMINISTRATION
W. G. McADOO, Director General of Railroads

STUDENTS WANTED
School for Ticket Agents

An agency for the instruction of women between the ages of 18 and 40 years who wish to qualify as Ticket Sellers or Ticket Agents will be opened at Atlanta, Ga., Tuesday, September 17, 1918. Instructions will be given in Fares, Routes, Regulations, Accounting, Etc. School teachers or women who have had accounting or office training will be given preference.

A reasonable compensation will be paid those whose applications are accepted. For those who successfully complete the course positions will be arranged.

Information and application blanks may be obtained by applying to

FRED GEISSLER, Supervisor
401 Third National Bank Bldg.
Atlanta, Ga.

The Fertilizer Trust Favors Price's Election; Do You Wonder Why?

Mr. Harry Fisher, representative of the **Fertilizer Trust** in Georgia, has just written a letter to their dealers in Georgia asking them to vote for Mr. J. D. Price for Railroad Commissioner.

When Mr. Price was Commissioner of Agriculture he evidently looked after the interests of the **Fertilizer Trust,** else they would not want him for Railroad Commissioner. The **Trust** likes his style, so Mr. Harry Fisher has written his dealers, asking them to vote for Price for Railroad Commissioner. If you don't believe this, **just ask your local dealer.**

When Mr. Price was Commissioner of Agriculture he cared more for the slick, well-dressed representatives of special interests than he did for the farmer. Instead of attending to the duties of his office he spent his time being a "jolly good fellow" at barbecues and picnics. This is why the **farmers voted** for Hon. J. J. Brown and defeated Mr. Price. Mr. Price says he is a friend to the farmers. He may think so, but the farmers don't. They know he failed to help them when he had a chance. Why should they trust him again?

After Mr. Price was defeated by the farmer vote in 1916 he had his Board of Trustees, of which he was chairman, elect him superintendent of the Experiment Farm at Griffin, at a salary of $300 per month, and during the time he has held this office he has spent his time in Atlanta running for another office.

Do the people of Georgia want a man for Railroad Commissioner that the Fertilizer Trust wants?

Do the people of Georgia want a chronic office seeker on the most important commission in the State?

VOTE FOR VOLNEY WILLIAMS AND DEFEAT JIM PRICE

"Campaign Committee"

(Advertisement.) (Advertisement.)

WHY THE PEOPLE SHOULD VOTE AGAINST JUDGE BENJAMIN H. HILL

Some Interesting Records in Paroling Automobile Thieves, and How That Class of Criminals Are Dealt With

Judge Benj. H. Hill, in the newspapers, has published advertisements wherein he states that the issue in the race for Judgeship of the Criminal Division of Fulton Superior Court between himself and Mr. John D. Humphries is an issue of Pollard vs. the People of Fulton county, and he states further that Pollard is the leader of the fight against Judge Hill, and that the strike element and the riot element and the criminal element in this county are responsible for Mr. John D. Humphries being in the race against him. This statement is maliciously false, and those who authorized its publication knew it when the advertisement was written.

Mr. Humphries was asked to oppose Judge Hill by over a hundred lawyers of the Atlanta Bar, including among them some of the ablest and most prominent, and was also urged to make the race by hundreds of business men in the city.

There is a widespread feeling that Judge Hill was not fairly and impartially conducting his office, and that certain interests in the city of Atlanta exercised a too great influence in his court. This feeling has been growing and is still further stimulated by the evidence of the large expense in advertising, etc., already incurred in Judge Hill's campaign.

Quite a number of the Atlanta Bar felt that Judge Hill's day of usefulness had passed, and that since he has been in office practically all his life, there would be no hardship for him to retire now.

It is charged that he will convict a man and afterwards, in his private office, he will set aside the conviction and lessen the sentence or let the prisoner loose. As a matter of fact, the judge was born in politics, he has practiced politics, he has made his living in politics; he cannot divorce himself from politics even when on the bench and dealing with the life or liberties of individuals.

In the trial of Mrs. Hirsch, it is charged that he used the powers of his office to convict her, and, after her conviction, justly sentenced her to one year imprisonment and $1,000 fine. Undoubtedly, if Judge Hill thought she was guilty he should have punished her just as he did, but for some reason, which many would like to have explained, he reduced the sentence to a small fine. He thus played to both sides.

On September 3d, last, Judge Hill, as a candidate for re-election to office, charged the grand jury in this language:

"An automobile can be stolen much more easily than a horse, or mule, and can be disguised quickly and easily, and the theft of an automobile, many of which cost $5,000 and $6,000, certainly ought to be made just as high a crime as stealing a horse, or mule, which, while valuable, do not approach the cost of an auto. A maximum sentence of five years for an auto thief is not sufficient—the maximum should be twenty years, the same as for horse or mule theft. I trust that this grand jury and others to follow will so impress on the legislature the need of this increased punishment as a means of wiping out this evil, that the change will be granted."

This charge to the grand jury is Judge Hill speaking as a candidate. No one doubts the wisdom of this suggestion. The law should be changed, but if Judge Hill, as a judge, would enforce the present punishment for automobile stealing, which is one to five years, it would go a long way toward breaking up this form of stealing, but now let's look at Judge Hill's record as a judge and see if he is not playing Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. He has had arraigned before him automobile thief after automobile thief, who has pleaded guilty and confessed to stealing anywhere from one to twenty cars each, and instead of sentencing them to serve the maximum of five years, provided by law, he has paroled nearly every one of them, and these self-confessed automobile thieves have gone forth from his court to continue their stealing, and hardly a day passes that there is not a car stolen in this city, and when our police attempt an arrest they are murderously assaulted. If these thieves had been put in the penitentiary, as the law required, and not paroled, this automobile stealing would long since have been broken up. The following is the record from Judge Hill's court of some of the cases:

State vs. Paul E. Roberts.

Paul E. Roberts was arrested for larceny of an automobile on January 19, 1917; admitted to bond on February 2, 1917. This bond was forfeited; re-arrested on January 24, 1918, charged with larceny of an automobile; bond $2,000. Confessed to stealing and helping steal 16 automobiles. Swore this on the stand on February 25, 1918. Placed on probation by Judge Hill April 6, 1918.

State vs. Delmer Shelton.

Arrested with Paul Roberts in possession of a stolen automobile January 24, 1918; admitted to $1,000 bond on January 30, 1918; re-arrested February 5, 1918, charged with larceny of an automobile; bond fixed at $5,000. Confessed to having stolen 11 automobiles. Placed on probation April 6, 1918, by order of Judge Benj. H. Hill.

State vs. Ross Gilley.

Ross Gilley has been a notorious character in our courts. On March 11, 1916, he was arrested for larceny and admitted to bond; re-arrested June 16, 1916, on two misdemeanor charges; admitted to bond; re-arrested June 20, 1916, charged with larceny from house; admitted to bond; re-arrested July 2, 1916, charged with misdemeanor. He was given 12 months on chaingang for larceny of an automobile, and returned here from the chaingang September 7, 1917, and turned over to the authorities of Campbell county. He was arrested in this county on January 23, 1918, charged with larceny of an automobile. On January 29, 1918, he was again arrested, charged with larceny of an automobile and confessed to stealing something like a dozen cars; placed on probation April 6, 1918, by Judge Benj. H. Hill. On May 10, 1918, he was arrested for having violated his probation and having stolen three automobiles. He knocked a policeman in the head with a billy at the corner of Forsyth and Marietta streets and escaped. The name of the officer was T. W. Clack, policeman in this city. Gilley was arrested at Carrollton, Ga., in possession of a stolen car, brought to Atlanta on May 11, and given three years by Judge Hill.

State vs. L. Henderson.

Arrested December 24, 1917, charged with larceny of an automobile and admitted to bond; re-arrested January 2, 1918, charged with the larceny of an automobile and again admitted to bond; re-arrested February 3, 1918, charged with the larceny of an automobile. Confessed he had stolen at least 20 cars—that being all that he had kept an account of—but he stated that he did not know how many more he had stolen. This man was placed on probation April 6, 1918, by order of Judge Hill.

State vs. Ewell McCoy.

Arrested February 6, 1918, charged with larceny of an automobile; confessed on February 26, 1918, that he had stolen five automobiles in Atlanta and some other cars in Birmingham, Alabama. Placed on probation April 6, 1918, by Judge B. H. Hill.

State vs. Arthur Pope.

Arrested on bench warrant issued from an indictment by grand jury on February 28, 1918, charged with larceny of an automobile. Arrested in Birmingham, Ala., and brought back at the expense of Fulton county; tried and convicted on March 19, 1918, and given five years on chaingang. On March 19, 1918, Pope's attorney made a motion for new trial, but on May 24, 1918, he was released by order of Judge Benj. H. Hill with the understanding that he would join the United States army, which he did, and was located at Camp Gordon. Later Pope deserted from the army, stole an automobile from a man by the name of McElroy, and, together with other deserters, fled the state.

Such conduct as his upon the bench has become intolerable—until one hundred active practitioners of the bar went to Mr. Humphries and demanded that he run for the office, and the charge made by Judge Hill's campaign committee that Mr. Humphries' candidacy was inspired by Pollard and the strike element is maliciously false. Mr. Humphries does not represent any such element; but, on the contrary, stands for law and order and the strict enforcement of justice as provided under our law.

He is not the representative of any financial interests or class, and does not understand why any financial interests in Atlanta should demand a judge for their protection in the Criminal Court.

PEACE BEFORE WINTER, SAYS TURKISH VIZIER

Talaat Pasha Asserts the Continuance of War Is Plainly Useless.

Amsterdam, September 8.—Talaat Pasha, the Turkish grand vizier, in an interview published in The Vienna Neue Freie Presse, said he firmly believed that peace would come before winter. Talaat is now in Vienna.

Talaat said the war had exhausted itself in its achievements and that its continuance was manifestly useless.

"All our enemies, not excluding America," says Talaat, "will shortly come to recognize that there is no sense in continuing the hostilities."

Dr. John C. White, candidate for congress, is opposed to the government fixing a price on cotton. He is entitled to your vote.

THE JOY OF MOTHERHOOD

Came to this Woman after Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to Restore Her Health

Ellensburg, Wash.—"After I was married I was not well for a long time and a good deal of the time was not able to go about. Our greatest desire was to have a child in our home and one day my husband came back from town with a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and wanted me to try it. It brought relief from my troubles. I improved in health so I could do my housework; we now have a little one, all of which I owe to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound."—Mrs. O. S. JOHNSON, R. No. 3, Ellensburg, Wash.

There are women everywhere who long for children in their homes yet are denied this happiness on account of some functional disorder which in most cases would readily yield to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Such women should not give up hope until they have given this wonderful medicine a trial, and for special advice write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of 40 years experience is at your service.

RAIL LINE IS HELD BY CZECHO-SLOVAKS

Bolshevik Force Seems to Have Collapsed—Heart of Russia Open to the Allied Forces.

Vladivostok, September 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Japanese military staff has been informed that the Czecho-Slovaks hold the railway from Olovyanna to Penza.

It is now apparent that the unexpected climax in the Czecho-Slovak break through was due partly to the allied advance toward Khabarovsk, which caused the transfer of a large Bolsheviki force from Lake Baikal toward Khabarovsk and the weakened front collapse under the Czech pressure from the west and General Semenoff's pressure from the east.

The opportunity is now presented of the allies taking advantage of the strategical points in the hands of the Czechs to move into the heart of Russia, where considerable reinforcements from loyal Russian elements are certain, and striking a stunning blow at Germany. It is believed Germany will make the greatest sacrifices to hold conquered Russian territory.

Olovyanna is in Trans-Baikalia, about four hundred miles east of Lake Baikal, while Penza is on the railroad, a little more than six hundred miles southeast of Petrograd. The distance between Olovyanna and Penza is nearly two thousand miles.

MORE PROGRESS MADE IN SIBERIA.

Tokio, September 8.—It is semi-officially announced that on August 29, a portion of General Semenoff's army occupied Hadabrak and that another occupied Chindatskaya. The main force, concentrating at Bolja, took 100 prisoners and two machine guns and large quantities of war stores, including motor cars.

The Czechs who had been concentrating north of Manchuria, observing that General Semenoff was advancing, decided to enter Zabikal and it is expected that they will soon commence a movement. A portion of the Czechs already have entered Manchutti.

The war office has issued the following official communication:

"Our cavalry, consisting of the main force of the Twelfth regiment, one company of infantry and a detachment from the Cossack General Kalminoff's troops, occupied Iman August 30, and from there August 31 advanced towards Bikin. The main strength of the Twelfth division remained September 1 in the vicinity of the Ussuri, preparing for an advance on Iman. The railway bridge has been definitely taken by our infantry.

"The reatreating enemy is obstructing our advance by destroying bridges and with armored trains. The enemy, who destroyed the railway bridge at the southern extremity of Iman at midnight of August 28, was captured by our cavalry. South of Simakoff the line was opened to traffic August 31.

"Our detachment despatched toward Abigaid, five miles south of Manchuria city, encountered enemy cavalry numbering one hundred August 30 at a point eight kilometers southwest of Abigaid and attacked and dispersed them. We had no casualties.

"On the occasion of our north Manchuria detachment passing over the east China railway the Chinese troops, officials and people enthusiastically welcomed them, for which honor the chief of the general staff, Baron Uyehara, telegraphically thanked the Chinese war minister, Tuan Che Kuei, August 30. Tuan's reply was received August 31. It said:

"It is only natural and proper to extend a welcome to your troops as those of our friendliest neighbor, whenever they pass our territory. We hardly deserve your appreciation, which, however, you have been good enough to send us. Your kind message has now been conveyed to the local authorities."

Russia has an area, not including internal waters, of 19,155,587.7 versts, or 8,417,118 English square miles—one-seventh of the land surfact of the globe.

Saulsbury to Be Renamed.

Wilmington, Del., September 8.—Returns from yesterday's democratic primary in Delaware show that United States Senator Willard Saulsbury won a large majority of the delegates elected to next Tuesday's state convention at Dover, and that he will be renominated as a candidate for the senate Returns also show that a majority of the delegates favorable to the renomination of Albert F. Polk as a candidate for the house of representatives were elected.

There are only two doctors in Congress. Wouldn't it be well to make Dr. John C. White a third member of this small medical representation?

As German Guard Was Taking Nap Hitchcock Fled

Young American Aviator Tells How He Escaped From Train and Tramped Through Germany Until He Reached Switzerland.

Paris, September 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—Lieutenant Thomas Hitchcock, Jr., of Westbury, N. Y., the youthful member of the Lafayette flying corps, who was captured by the Germans some time ago, but escaped and reached Switzerland August 28, today described his experiences while a captive, and his flight to neutral territory, which was accomplished through evading his guard on a train. The guard was taking a nap at the time.

Hitchcock was forced to walk more than a hundred miles. This he did in eight consecutive nights, hiding during the daytime. He lived on the food he saved from his meager rations in the prison camp. He was entirely ignorant of the country through which he passed, but gnided himself by a small pocket compass. On the eighth day of his tramp he found himself in a small village. He inquired of a small girl whether he was in Switzerland, and being told that he was, he made his way direct to Berne, where he arrived August 30, and called at the American legation.

Hitchcock Captured March 6.

Hitchcock was captured March 6, when he was forced to land after an aerial combat with three German machines. He was wounded in one thigh and is machine became disabled at an altitude of a thousand meters, but he managed to land safely inside the German lines. He was immediately seized by several Germans and taken to a dressing station. From there he was sent to a hospital at St. Arnold. Later he was transferred to Saarbrucken.

It took two months for the wound in Hitchcock's leg to heal. He said he was not maltreated by the Germans, but that there was plenty of suffering among the prisoners, who were barely existing. He said he had been saved by the arrival of packages containing food from France.

"After landing inside the German lines," said Hitchcock, "I fainted twice. The second time I did not come to my senses until I had reached the dressing station. In the hospital I received fair treatment only. There was one doctor for the 150 patients, and the food was not very good.

"I escaped while being transported with two other Americans from Lachfield to Rastadt. There was one German guard for the three of us.

"While the train stopped at a station near Ulm, the guard fell into a doze. I snatched the railway map which was near him and also my money. We were not allowed to handle our money.

Breaks for Liberty.

"Presumably the guard awoke and missed the map and money. Picking up my package of food which had been saved from my rations, but leaving the map behind, I rushed out of the door opposite, and ran as fast as possible away from the railroad track. The guard yelled after me, but I knew he could not follow because of the two other prisoners he had in charge.

"I then slowed down and began to walk toward the frontier. During the daytime I always hid in the woods, and at night I evaded towns, I walked around them. I was always on a close watch for the Germans, for I was in the uniform of a French aviator. Most of the territory traversed was farming land, with the people working during the day. When they left the fields in the evening I would begin my tramp.

"I made excellent progress, except now and then when I encountered marshes, fences and hedges. I slept during the day time, after having made sure of the safety of my sleeping place.

"Arriving at what I thought was the Swiss border, I watched for traps such as electrically charged wires and automatic signals. Apparently I evaded all such things.

"One morning I felt sure that I was in Switzerland, but before inquiring I added a few extra miles to my tramp and found myself in a little village. There I asked a girl, who spoke French, where I was. She said I was in Switzerland, and then I knew I was safe."

Hitchcock will leave for the United States in about two weeks. He intends to transfer from the French to the American flying corps.

TOWNS AND VILLAGES DESTROYED BY GERMANS

With the French Army in France, September 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—(Evening.)—The destruction of towns and villages within the zone of the recent operations has been so complete as to offer little basis for comparison. South of the Somme and between the Aisne and the Oise the work of demolition has been uniformly thorough. Settlements, big and small, have been reduced to ghostly ruins, the fragments of walls assuming mostly fantastic shapes; the roofs of many houses, bereft of tiles and slates, look like skeletons of huge beasts whose backs have been broken.

Noyon offers the only contrast to the devastation that is characteristic of other towns. Montdidier was razed to the ground. Noyon was almost as completely ruined, but is still erect. The walls of most of its houses still support only partially collapsed roofs. From a distance they appear to require only repair, but close inspection shows that the Germans made good their boast that they would destroy the town in its entirety.

When the French troops first entered the city it was three-fourths intact at least. Shelling with gas and high explosives followed at once. The shells were distributed so evenly and impartially that not a quarter was slighted and not a house left untouched. What could not be done by shells in the brief time left to the German artillery was accomplished by mines.

In several places the mines not only blew great gaps in the streets, but caved in the house fronts on both sides. At one spot an explosion uprooted a tree which took down the corner of a house in its fall.

To Speak at G. M. C.

Quitman, Ga., September 8.—(Special.)—Rev. Guyton Fischer has accepted the invitation to make the opening address at the Georgia Military college at Milledgeville, on the occasion of the opening of that school September 11. Rev. Fischer has made quite a reputation by his patriotic addresses throughout this section, and has been in demand on public programs.

The National Government should help build good, smooth roads in the south, says Dr. John C. White, candidate for Congress. And he will work to that end. Give him your vote on Wednesday.

BOYS Clear Your Skin With Cuticura

All druggists; Soap 25. Ointment 25 & 50. Talcum 25. Sample each free of "Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston."

PAINTS GLASS

Stains, Varnishes Window, Plate, Mirrors

Wall Board Roofing Painters' Supplies

Ask for Free Booklet and Color Card

COOLEDGE PAINT & GLASS CO.

12 N. Forsyth St. Atlanta, Ga.

(Advertisement.)

ETHERIDGE TELLS VOTERS WHAT HE FAVORS IN RACE FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

TO THE VOTERS OF FULTON COUNTY:

I have several times been requested to state my position as a candidate from the county at large for membership on the board of commissioners of roads and revenues of Fulton county, on several matters which may arise in connection with the performance of my duties as such commissioner, and I take this means of making a public statement in regard thereto.

1. I am in favor of a fair distribution of the road work to all sections of the county regardless of whether it be on the north side, west side, south side or east side.

2. I am in favor of giving to the city of Atlanta, which territorially occupies a large part of the county and contains the great bulk of the population of the county, and contributes so large a per cent of the funds derived from taxation, to be disbursed in the county, liberal and proportionate treatment in the matter of work to be done or to be contributed to upon the main thoroughfares of the city.

3. I have not, in my candidacy, and will not as a member of the board, if I am elected, align myself with any faction, if there be any faction seeking to control the conduct of the affairs of the board of commissioners, and I pledge myself to give impartial and just consideration to all matters which may come before me as a member of that board, regardless of whether the question under consideration is inspired by one faction or another if there should be such factions, and will act always as in my judgment may seem right, just and in the interest of the county and its citizens.

4. I favor a progressive administration, but an economical one, and the levying of a tax rate to raise only such revenues as may be absolutely necessary to meet the reasonable requirements and needs of the county.

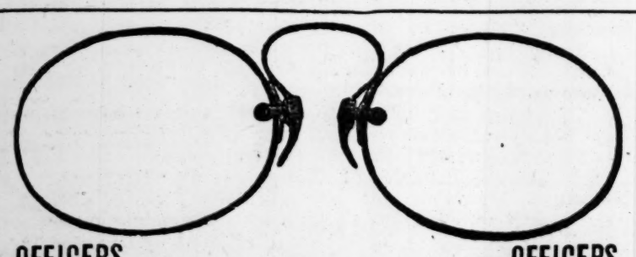
5. I recognize the great responsibility of the office and I regard the members of the board of commissioners as servants and trustees of the people selected by them to administer the affairs and disburse the large revenues of the county wisely and economically and always in the interest of the people themselves and for the public benefit rather than in the interest and for the benefit of private enterprises. I believe that there should be such coordination between the different departments of the county and such a business administration of the county affairs as will avoid waste, unnecessary duplication of effort, and as will obtain for the county a "dollar's worth" for every dollar expended, and if elected I will diligently endeavor to carry these policies into effect.

Paul S. Etheridge

6. I pledge myself to give active, continuous and honest attention to the affairs of the county and to endeavor in all my acts to receive and merit the commendation of my fellow-citizens.

I have an ambition to serve you in this office and if the above principles meet with your approval, I respectfully solicit your votes.

PAUL S. ETHERIDGE.



OFFICERS OFFICERS

and every one who is in the army service in any capacity should supply themselves with extra glasses before leaving America. We can duplicate any prescription lens from the glasses themselves. It is not necessary to bring your prescription. We have special frames which almost eliminates breakage entirely. Get a pair of our shaded glasses to protect your eyes from the glare—you will need them. We sell nothing that we cannot honestly recommend. We are home folks; if you do not know us, ask some one who does.

Walter Ballard Optical Co.

Clock Sign

85 Peachtree St. Atlanta, Ga.

The Efficiency of War Time Telephone Service Depends upon Your Co-operation

THE Telephone Company has not exploited in detail the difficulties under which it has operated since our country has been at war. The demands of the government and of essential industries for increased service of the most efficient character, are well known and have been met promptly and without regard to present or future profits.

Telephone service which contributes to the winning of the war has first consideration, and the government's needs are given right of way over all else.

Every patriotic American will agree that this is as it should be.

At the same time we are making every effort to fulfill our duty to our subscribers and to the public. That we have not been able to do this as well as we are performing a similar service for the nation's war machinery is a matter of regret, but is due to conditions over which we have no control.

In some communities there is a feeling of unrest about the telephone service. The response of the operators to signals is not up to the five-second standard of the Bell system, there are delays in making repairs and installing new stations, and long distance connections are not established as quickly as in the past.

This feeling of unrest is displayed in various ways. Some are complaining to the company through the proper business channels, others are showing irritation toward and frequently abusing operators, while many others are condemning the company to their friends and acquaintances, thereby destroying the good will built up by efficient service and fair treatment extending over a long period of years.

We have no wish to hide behind the war nor to shirk our responsibility for good service; our duty is as plain in war times as in peace times, though our opportunities for service are greater now than they have ever been in the past or ever will be again in the future.

It is true that our service is not now up to the usual Bell standard, except in some communities where there are no army camps, government departments or war industries.

The fault is not altogether with the operators, though many of them must go to the switchboards before they are trained as thoroughly as was possible when the competition for labor was not so keen as it is now.

The slow answer to signals during the busy hours of the day is due to the fact that there are so many signals to answer that some of them must wait until the operators can reach them, just as you must wait your turn in line when buying a ticket or cashing a check. It is not altogether due to a shortage of operators; it is due primarily to an increase in the traffic load and our inability to secure sufficient switchboard equipment to spread out the load so that no operator will be overcrowded with calls. We are receiving some switchboard, but not enough at any one place to make a noticeable improvement in the service.

Now telephone installations are limited, but we shall continue to furnish service to necessary business enterprises and to the general public as long as we are able to secure the equipment and supplies. How long this will be, no one can say. It is apparent, however, that the delays in moving and installing telephones will be greater in the future than in the past.

While there can be no promise of improved service, our subscribers and the general public can, with very little sacrifice and trouble, prevent further deterioration and perhaps cause an actual improvement in the service.

Thousands of useless calls are made every day. Servants and children make unnecessary calls. Housewives pay social visits over the telephone, and employees engage in idle conversations. Thousands of calls are made to ask Information for numbers already listed in the directory or to ask the time of day.

If these calls were eliminated the service would most likely be improved, certainly it would remain as good as at present.

Telephone service is essential in the nation's plans for winning the war, but there has been little inclination on the part of the public to conserve it as they are splendidly conserving other essentials. Its importance as a part of our war machinery has not been appreciated and the patience observed toward the short comings in other industries has been lacking in the public attitude toward its telephone service.

Public co-operation is necessary if the telephone service is to remain as good as at present. If the service is wasted and used carelessly there will certainly be a deterioration. The matter is largely in the hands of the telephone using public.

We are doing everything humanly possible to maintain and improve the service. Our organization is loyal and is making a patriotic effort to meet every need and wish of the public. Its efforts are in a measure limited by the material and supplies we can obtain, and these are controlled by the war requirements of the government.

You can help by conserving telephone service just as you have conserved sugar, flour and other essentials. With your help there is every assurance that the telephone service will continue adequate for every public need.

Southern Bell Telephone & Telegraph Company

RUSSIA STAGGERS TO HUNGRY WINTER

American Refugees Report Starvation Already Prevalent and Growing Worse. Flour $1.25 a Pound.

Stockholm, September 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—The American refugees from Moscow reached Stockholm Saturday—twelve days after their departure from the Bolshevik capital. They were met by Sheldon Whitehouse, the Aemrican charge d'affaires, and a party of Americans and Europeans who were anxious to learn the lot of friends and relatives in Russia.

Immediately after crossing into Finland the Americans were impressed by the orderly conditions prevailing. There was no shooting at the railway stations; the trains were clean and the car windows not broken and hoodlums were not breaking down passenger and freight trains by overloading them.

The Finns near the border had sufficient food except flour and sugar.

Conditions improved as the special train approached Tornea, opposite the Swedish border, and on the Swedish side they were almost unbelievable for refugees from Soviet Russia, which is staggering on, hungry and miserable, toward a hopeless winter.

Flour $1.25 a Pound.

When the Americans left Russia they say flour sold at a dollar and twenty-five cents a pound and was seldom obtainable at any price. Sugar, also scarce, sold at $3 a pound.

The refugees say that starvation had become so prevalent in Moscow that late in August the food commission was forced to remove all regulations on citizens and permitted them to enter the city with sixty pounds of food each. This step, it was asserted, was an admission of the absolute failure of the food commission, which had no bread and was forced through the pressure of the rebelling citizens, to let the people take the food supply into their own hands.

Wheat and other grains were not available, as the peasants in the grain sections still under soviet control refused to feed the cities. Potatoes and other vegetables were selling at 25 cents a pound. They are the chief food supply of Moscow and Petrograd.

No Food for Workmen.

The workmen of Moscow and Petrograd factories cannot obtain food from the commission which advised them to shoulder rifles and take the grain away from the peasants. This advice has seldom been heeded as a majority of the workmen regard the peasants as brothers.

Wholesale charges by the Bolsheviki newspapers that the bourgeoisie are wholly responsible for the food shortage no longer quiet the hungry laborers, whose faith in the Bolsheviki is waning appreciably. The promises of Leon Trotzky, the Bolsheviki foreign minister, to quell the Czecho-Slovak rising and tap the supply of wheat no longer are generally credited.

Russia, the refugees say, has a bumper wheat and rye crop in virtually all the grain sections. Much of the grain has already been harvested, but the Bolsheviki have neither the organization nor the transportation facilities to obtain bread for the starving cities, which scarcely can be expected to drag through a breadless winter without turning against a government whose policy has lost the wheat districts.

SAVED $10 ON A FIVE-TOOTH JOB

Interesting Experience of a Lawrenceville Man Who Had His Teeth Treated at the One-Price Dental Office in Atlanta.

Having heard that the One-Price Dental Office, 104½ Whitehall street, corner Mitchell, Atlanta, did first-class dental work at much lower prices than other dentists, Mr. R. J. Branan, of Lawrenceville, Ga., decided to give the place a trial, as his teeth needed attention. Accordingly he went there. He had four gold crowns and one bridge tooth put in and the entire cost was $15. Mr. Branan was quite well satisfied. He was better satisfied when he went home and found out that the same job would have cost him $25 there. And he is still better satisfied now because the work was done over two years ago and is still satisfactory. One-Price Dental Office prices are: Best gold crowns, $3; bridge work, $3 per tooth, finest set of teeth money can buy, $5. All work guaranteed ten years. If your teeth need attention call and see us. Come any time. Sunday office hours, 9 to 1.—(adv.)

Rupture Kills 7,000 Annually

Seven thousand persons each year are laid away—the burial certificate being marked "Rupture." Why? Because the unfortunate ones had neglected themselves or had been merely taking care of the sign (swelling) of the affliction and paying no attention to the cause. What are you doing? Are you neglecting yourself by wearing a truss, appliance, or whatever name you choose to call it? At best, the truss is only a makeshift—a false prop against a collapsing wall—and cannot be expected to act as more than a mere mechanical support. The binding pressure retards blood circulation, thus roboing the weakened muscles of that which they need most—nourishment.

But science has found a way, and every truss sufferer in the land is invited to make a FREE test right in the privacy of their own home. The PLAPAO method is unquestionably the most scientific, logical and successful self-treatment for rupture the world has ever known.

The PLAPAO-PAD when adhering closely to the body cannot possibly slip or shift out of place, therefore, cannot chafe or pinch. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. To be used whilst you work and whilst you sleep. No straps, buckles or springs attached.

Learn how to close the hernial opening as nature intended so the rupture CAN'T come down. Send your name today to PLAPAO CO., Block 767, St. Louis, Mo., for FREE trial Plapao and the information necessary. —(adv.)

CONFEREES AT ODDS ON OIL-LEASING BILL

Washington, September 8.—Senate and house conferees on the oil leasing bill, after an all-day session, today failed to settle differences growing out of amendments to the measure because of divergent opinions of the managers to the attitude of administration officials toward the development of western mineral lands and the naval oil reserves in California and Wyoming. They decided to ask the attorney general and the secretaries of the navy and interior to appear before them and outline their views.

The principal difference between the house and senate managers, it is understood, is over the granting of leases on oil and gas lands, and the payment of royalties to the government. As passed by the senate, the bill authorized the granting of a lease for each mineral location of 160 acres upon which one or more producing oil or gas wells have been drilled at a royalty of one-eighth of the gross production of oil or gas. The house amended this section so as to provide for the leasing of wells only at a royalty to be fixed by the secretary of the interior. The house provision also prohibits additional wells being sunk except as authorized by the president and provides that no well can be within 600 feet of any leased well without the lessee's consent.

Another difference is on the section affecting claimants to titles in the naval reserves. A house amendment prohibits claimants whose wells may be involved in any suit brought by the government from obtaining a lease unless within six months after final passage of the bill the claimant shall relinquish all rights claimed by him in the pending suits. It also provides that no person who has been guilty of fraud shall be granted a lease. This section was designed especially to do away with claims to leases in the California naval reserves which have been contested in the courts for many years and to permit parts of these reserves to be operated.

The senate draft bars from leases only persons who have been guilty of fraud in the location of any oil or gas lands.

LIST OF INDUSTRIES ESSENTIAL TO WAR

Continued From First Page.

domestic consumers not otherwise not otherwise listed; maintenance of public buildings other than those used as hospitals and sanitariums.

Class 4—Laundries, plants engaged principally in producing manufacturing hemp, jute and cotton bags, manufacturing chemicals not otherwise listed, medicines and medical and surgical supplies, fertilizers, fire brick, gray iron and malleable iron cordings, food containers, insecticides and fungicides, soap, tanned leather and tanning extracts, cotton and woolen, including spinning, weaving and finishing, cotton, woolen and knit goods, textile machinery, binder twine and rope; plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing boots and shoes; plants engaged exclusively in manufacturing pulp and paper; cotton compressing; plants engaged principally in producing newspapers or periodicals which are entered at the postoffice as second-class matter; plants preserving, drying, curing, packing and storing tobacco, but not for manufacturing and marketing.

Bituminous Coal Output.

Washington, September 8.—Bituminous coal production for the week ending August 31 was 12,642,000 net tons, the fuel administration announced today, and was approximately the same tonnage mined the preceding week. Anthracite production for the same period showed an increase of 125,716 tons over the week before, with a total of 2,259,716 tons.

For Railroad Commissioner OF GEORGIA J. D. PRICE

To the Voters of Georgia:

Feeling that I am qualified through service already rendered, to represent you well and faithfully as a member of the Georgia State Railroad Commission, I ask your vote and support in my race for that office.

My public service in various capacities, including membership in both branches of the legislature, as commissioner of agriculture for two terms and as director of the Georgia Experiment Station, has brought me into close touch with the people of the state and their transportation problems.

I believe the farmers of Georgia should have representation on the railroad commission, as the original law contemplated. Born in Georgia, I have been actively engaged in agricultural pursuits all my life.

When the problem of Georgia rates was before the railroad commission two years ago, I personally fought for the lower rates on agricultural products, which were of importance alike both to producer and consumer.

Appreciating your support and influence for this office, I am,

Respectfully,

J. D. PRICE

(Advertisement.)
(Printed at Space Rates to Get a Square Deal for a Loyal Democrat.)

Thousands of Georgians Forecast Overwhelming VICTORY for WILLIAM SCHLEY HOWARD

In First Primary

"IF YOU VOTE FOR WM. SCHLEY HOWARD ON THE 11TH YOU ARE A GERMAN SYMPATHIZER."—DICTATOR CLARK HOWELL.

(See infamous cartoon front page Atlanta Constitution on Sunday.)

"WHO HAS THE RIGHT TO SAY FOR WHOM GEORGIANS SHALL VOTE, DICTATOR HOWELL OR THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES?"—WM. SCHLEY HOWARD.

You are against your country, you are against your great President, if you exercise the privilege given to you under the constitution of the United States and the State of Georgia, and vote contrary to Dictator Clark Howell. As National Committeeman he has become the custodian of the electorate of Georgia; he has already held the election; he has counted the ballots; he has announced the result; he has nominated the only available LOYAL man in the State, William J. Harris, for the United States Senate. He has cast the ballot for every farmer in the State; he has cast the ballot for every laboring man in the State; he has cast the ballot for every business and professional man in the state; the result has been declared. This election was held under Federal-German supervision. (See cartoon referred to above.) Our birthright has been exchanged overnight for a mess of patronage. Dictator Howell has relieved every Georgian of the responsibility of choosing a candidate. All that is left for the voter to do is to follow the instructions of Dictator Howell. Fail not, under the severe penalty of the obnoxious brand of disloyalty. He attempts to force upon the people of Georgia a candidate that he has repeatedly pronounced as incompetent and unfitted for a United States Senator. Will he succeed?

Dictator Howell held an election for the people in advance in 1906, when he himself was a candidate for Governor. The records show that in his advance election, held in The Constitution office, he carried 101 counties, but in the election held by the people of the State just a few days later, he carried SIX counties. Dictator Howell very carefully withholds this information from the public when he undertakes to tell the people of his success in manipulating Georgia elections. Will history repeat itself? Let us hear from the people of Georgia, who are entirely capable of selecting a loyal Democrat to succeed Thomas W. Hardwick, the junior Senator, before we accept Dictator Howell's returns. Shall the people rule, or shall Clark Howell and Ed T. Brown rule?

William Schley Howard Speaks for Himself in Opposition to Cotton Price-Fixing

CONGRESSMAN HOWARD OPPOSES COTTON PRICE-FIXING

To The People of Georgia:

Together with all the other southern members of the American House of Representatives, I have consistently, aggressively and successfully opposed all efforts to fix a price on cotton.

As a member of the American Senate, my position will be exactly the same as it has always been in the House. My position was made absolutely clear and unequivocal at the outset of the senatorial campaign. There is not a farmer in Georgia who does not know where I stand.

At this late hour, when the announcement of a price-fixing movement comes from Washington, why was it necessary for William J. Harris, a candidate for the Senate before the sovereign people of Georgia, to wire President Wilson to find out whether or not he (Harris) should favor the fixing of a price on cotton. Why has he not, in the course of his campaign, taken a position on this vital issue affecting the welfare of the entire south? Why does he still refrain, since receiving his telegram from President Wilson, from taking a position?

Does Mr. Harris think the farmers are fools---as well as being disloyal, as he has termed them? Does he not know what it means when President Wilson wires him that hearings are to be held for the purpose of "stabilizing" the market?

The President's reply to Mr. Harris being indefinite, Mr. Harris is still in doubt concerning his course. There is no doubt about mine. I will never consent to the fixing of a price on cotton at this time, when the government failed to aid the farmers in 1914---at a time when cotton was selling at five cents a pound. If it is right to lower the price NOW, when the farmers are getting a reasonable price for the first time in history, it certainly was right to raise the price THEN, when the farmers were prostrate and helpless.

It should not be necessary for William J. Harris or any other candidate to wire anybody for instructions as to whether the price of cotton is to be reduced.

(Signed) WILLIAM SCHLEY HOWARD.

Telegrams Pouring Into Campaign Headquarters Show That Howard Will Sweep the State

Howard's Victory Is Certain! Harris Camouflage Cannot Stem the Tide.

Letters and telegrams pouring into William Schley Howard campaign headquarters from every section of Georgia conclusively demonstrate that he is growing by leaps and bounds. Howard's election on September 11 is a foregone conclusion. Below are some of the messages received at his campaign headquarters in the past two days:

PIERCE COUNTY

Blackshear, Ga.—It is reasonably certain from all indications Howard will carry Pierce county. Getting stronger every day.—Johnson and Howard.

WALTON COUNTY

Monroe, Ga.—In Morgan, Putnam, Newton, Walton and Clarke counties, the race is between Howard and Hardwick. Athens Banner editor admitted that Howard or Hardwick would carry Clarke—that Harris was losing votes, his paper to contrary notwithstanding. He should advise Harris contingent to vote for Howard if he desires defeat of Hardwick.—J. B. Dudley.

JACKSON COUNTY

Commerce, Ga.—Howard is gaining fast. Hardwick and Harris losing. Indications are Howard will carry Jackson county. Plans all ready for speaking Monday night.—Y. J. Johnson.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Royston, Ga.—Conditions good. Howard going by leaps and bounds. We remember trick Clark Howell and don't look for anything good from him.—W. G. Brock.

SPALDING COUNTY

Griffin, Ga.—Spalding county will cast fifteen hundred votes. Howard will have two hundred majority over all opponents.—E. R. Clarkson.

TOOMBS COUNTY

Lyons, Ga.—Race between Hardwick and Howard here. Howard gaining fast since his speech.—F. M. Smith.

WAYNE COUNTY

Screven, Ga.—Howard strength growing in Wayne county and all over this section.—C. H. Meadows.

COFFEE COUNTY

Douglas, Ga.—Things look fine for Howard here. Coffee, Pierce and Appling counties will all be in Howard column.—W. R. Frier.

ROCKDALE COUNTY

Conyers, Ga.—Howard's friends well organized. Will carry Rockdale county without a doubt. False reports from other headquarters will not affect Howard here.—R. D. Hewett.

COBB COUNTY

Acworth, Ga.—Howard sentiment growing here by leaps and bounds. Feel confident he will carry Cobb county.—H. B. Terry.

WILKES COUNTY

Washington, Ga.—Race in Wilkes county between Howard and Hardwick. Harris men joining Howard club every day.—Kenneth E. Sutton.

HALL COUNTY

Flowery Branch, Ga.—Race in Hall county between Howard and Hardwick. Looks favorable for Howard.—C. C. Mooney.

BARROW COUNTY

Winder, Ga.—Close race in Barrow county between Howard and Hardwick. If the few Harris men assist Hardwick by sticking on their sinking ship ballots alone can tell the result.—G. D. Ross.

BARTOW COUNTY

Cartersville, Ga.—Howard gaining daily in Bartow county. Many Harris followers realize this and are coming to him. Harris has no chance. Race is between Howard and Hardwick. Adairsville meeting fine success. Reports indicate Howard will carry that precinct two to one.—W. C. Henson.

HART COUNTY

Hartwell, Ga.—Howard is stronger today than ever in Hart county. Harris has no show whatever. It is either Howard or Hardwick here.—E. E. Satterfield.

BIBB COUNTY

Macon, Ga.—Howard gaining here. Feel sure he will carry Bibb county.—J. D. Kinnett.

WARE COUNTY

Waycross, Ga.—Fight hot here between Howard and Harris, with no appreciable strength for Hardwick in Ware county. Howard's chances to carry county excellent.—J. Dorsey Blalock.

TROUP COUNTY

Hogansville, Ga.—You can count on Troup in Howard column.—J. H. Heflin.

CARROLL COUNTY

Carrollton, Ga.—From present indications race in Carroll county is Howard versus Hardwick.—Peter F. Smith.

HABERSHAM COUNTY

Clarkesville, Ga.—No false circulars or newspaper scares will have any affect on voters here, and very little effect on voters in Habersham county.—G. T. Daniels, D. Phillips, G. P. Jones, J. C. Grant.

DOUGHERTY COUNTY

Albany, Ga.—The fight is Howard and Hardwick. I have been in thirty-five counties for last ten days. The voters have decided Howard is the most capable statesman and strongest man. They have gone from Harris to Howard, who will sweep the state. This is information from the people—not the Harris newspapers.—Dennis Fleming.

WAYNE COUNTY

Jesup, Ga.—Howard looks like winner in Wayne county.—James R. Thomas.

GREENE COUNTY

Greensboro, Ga.—Howard gaining daily. We expect sweeping victory September 11.—H. F. Hurt.

CLAYTON COUNTY

Jonesboro, Ga.—In my judgment, which accords with authorities consulted, Clayton county is safe in Howard column.—J. H. Davenport.

HABERSHAM COUNTY

Monroe, Ga.—Habersham county will be in the Howard column September 11.—Charles M. Neel.

MONROE COUNTY

Forsyth, Ga.—Monroe county is between Howard and Hardwick, with indications favoring Howard. Harris has been eliminated.—T. C. Smith.

HARRIS COUNTY

Hamilton, Ga.—Howard will carry every district in Harris county with exception of possibly three small districts.—R. Toombs Mobley.

ELBERT COUNTY

Elberton, Ga.—Recent Harris efforts futile. Howard will carry every district in Elbert county.—W. L. Skelton.

CATOOSA COUNTY

Ringgold, Ga.—Howard sentiment growing fast. Harris losing ground in every district. Confident of carrying Catoosa for Howard.—Jeff Carter.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Shellman, Ga.—Howard still running in lead in Randolph county. Harris spoke here Tuesday. If he made any votes I have not been able to find them.—W. S. Terry.

WALKER COUNTY

LaFayette, Ga.—Howard has been gaining strength throughout this section steadily for two weeks. Regardless of efforts of Harris supporters to counteract his lead and deny the truth, Howard's visit to this tier of counties has brought to his standard practically all the undecided votes as between himself and Harris, and has drawn largely from the Hardwick following. Numbers of former Hardwick supporters have assured Howard in my presence that they are now satisfied that they understand the situation and will cast their votes for Howard. Howard will carry Polk, Floyd, Chattooga, Catoosa, Walker and Dade counties without a doubt, although Polk county is the home county of William J. Harris, and Floyd county is the chief center of his campaign activity. No sort of a denial of these statements can alter the truth.—Lee J. Langley.

GWINNETT COUNTY

Lawrenceville, Ga.—W. J. Harris spoke here at noon recess of court to about fifty voters, and a number of them were Howard men. He did not get any encouragement. It goes without saying that Gwinnett county is safe in the Howard column.—E. C. Corbin, J. M. Hewett, J. E. Davis, J. F. Langley.

OCONEE COUNTY

Watkinsville, Ga.—Howard sure to carry Oconee county. I believe he will get majority over all other candidates.—Hugh Abercrombie.

STEWART COUNTY

Richland, Ga.—Real sentiment in Stewart county favors Howard, in spite of pressure brought to bear by Harris forces.—J. C. Layfield.

WILKES COUNTY

Tignall, Ga.—Assurance of your election looks brighter every day. Several in our county in the last few days have changed from Harris to Howard. Your supporters are outspoken and enthusiastic. It seems that the Harris following have lost their pep. I am sure you will get an overwhelming majority here.—E. W. Adams.

APPLING COUNTY

Baxley, Ga.—Race is between Howard and Hardwick. Howard is in the lead. Price-fixing talk about cotton is causing people to change their minds. Bacon county is in your column and also Wayne from what I have found out.—F. N. Rushing.

FAYETTE COUNTY

Fayetteville, Ga.—All indications are that Fayette county will be in the Howard column.—W. B. Hollingsworth.

PIKE COUNTY

Barnesville, Ga.—Howard sentiment still on increase. Supporters here are confident of carrying this county with safe plurality over Hardwick, who will be the second man.—W. H. Mitchell.

WHITE COUNTY

Cleveland, Ga.—You may put White county in the Howard column. Harris will not get more than fifty votes in the county. The race is between Howard and Hardwick, but Howard will get a good plurality.—A. L. Dorsey, J. L. Nix.

CHEROKEE COUNTY

Canton, Ga.—Cherokee county is close between Howard and Hardwick. I do not believe Harris will carry a single militia district in the county.—James V. Keith.

PIERCE COUNTY

Zirkle, Ga.—Howard absolutely safe in Pierce county. Is gaining ground daily in south Georgia. I was in Coffee county yesterday and he has an excellent chance to carry it.—E. L. Davis.

CRAWFORD COUNTY

Roberta, Ga.—Conservative indications point strongly to Howard in Crawford county.—R. C. LeSueur.

IRWIN COUNTY

Mystic, Ga.—Howard has strong support in Irwin county. His supporters are standing by him steadfastly. Harris supporters trying to weaken Howard supporters by show of optimism, which they cannot do.—T. A. Russell.

OCONEE COUNTY

Athens, Ga.—Oconee county safe for Howard with Hardwick second.—S. D. Fambrough.

RABUN COUNTY

Clayton, Ga.—Rabun county looks good for Howard.—Will Smith.

TWIGGS COUNTY

Danville, Ga.—Race in Twiggs county lies between Howard and Harris, with Howard in the lead.—Dr. J. A. Hembree.

BRYAN COUNTY

Pembroke, Ga.—Bryan county is absolutely safe for Howard. Some of the Harris supporters admit it.—H. M. Sanders.

JOHNSON COUNTY

Wrightsville, Ga.—Indications are that Howard will carry Johnson county by good plurality.—E. E. Daley.

BARROW COUNTY

Adairsville, Ga.—Howard situation here alright. Harris man spoke here yesterday. Had about one-fourth as many hearers as Howard had.—J. A. Price.

CLARKE COUNTY

Athens, Ga.—Senatorial race in Franklin, Elbert, Hart, Madison, Oglethorpe and Clarke is between Howard and Hardwick. Poll of 129 in Athens showed 60 for Howard, 40 for Hardwick, 29 for Harris. Harris losing every day.—J. B. Dudley.

BALDWIN COUNTY

Milledgeville, Ga.—Harris forces attempted to combine Howard's strength with their own. Nothing doing. Howard is growing every day. It is either Howard or Hardwick here.—Hugh T. Cline.

PIERCE COUNTY

Patterson, Ga.—Howard will carry Pierce county by a big majority. He seems to be gaining in every county that I came here from in south Georgia. Harris and Hardwick are not in the running at all in Pierce county.—C. L. Sweat.

PULASKI COUNTY

Finleyson, Ga.—General talk concerning cotton situation favors Howard. Farmers don't want price fixed. Looks good for Howard.—J. H. Lupo, manager Farmers' Warehouse.

SCREVEN COUNTY

Sylvania, Ga.—Screven county for Howard. Callaway spoke here for Harris today to mixed audience of 146. No enthusiasm or converts.—J. E. Twitty.

NEWTON COUNTY

Covington, Ga.—Newton and Rockdale counties will go for Howard. No power on earth can shake either.—Jack L. Patterson.

HARRIS COUNTY

Chipley, Ga.—I am sure Howard will carry Harris county.—H. C. Kimbrough.

HABERSHAM COUNTY

Mount Airy, Ga.—Unless something extremely unusual happens, Howard will easily carry Habersham county. Do not think it can be wrested from him.—S. H. Flint.

BRYAN COUNTY

Eliabella, Ga.—Howard will lead ticket in Bryan county.—P. W. Harvey.

CAMPBELL COUNTY

Palmetto, Ga.—Campbell county will give Howard overwhelming majority. Many changes from Hardwick to Howard. Harris not running here.—D. B. Bullard and fifteen others.

MORGAN COUNTY

Bostwick, Ga.—I am delighted to know that Howard's campaign is in fine shape over state. I am convinced he will carry Morgan. His friends very active since Howell-Brown trick. Howard has grown continually stronger.—J. S. Grant.

TOOMBS COUNTY

Vidalia, Ga.—Situation in Toombs is very favorable. Harris men admit their candidate losing strength. Many going to Howard as the man to beat Hardwick.—D. C. Patillo, Mayor of Vidalia.

CATHOLIC LAYMEN HOLD CONVENTIOIN

T. F. Walsh, Jr., of Savannah, Elected President. Col. P. H. Callahan Makes Eloquent Address.

The annual convention of the Catholic Laymen's association was held on yesterday in the assembly hall of the Sacred Heart church, 291 Ivy street, opening with a business meeting at 10:30 o'clock, at which various matters of interest to the association were discussed. This was followed by a general session at 3 o'clock, which crowded the hall to capacity.

At the general session the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year: President, T. F. Walsh, Jr., of Savannah; vice presidents, J. J. Spalding, Atlanta; W. J. Ryan, Savannah; A. J. Long, Atlanta; P. J. McSorley, Columbus; T. M. Hufferman, Augusta; vice president in charge of missions, G. E. Poche, Washington; secretary, John A. Harris, Atlanta; publicity committee, J. J. Farrell, Augusta; Ed Sheridan, Macon; Phil Keeney, Atlanta.

The report of the publicity committee, read by J. J. Farrell, chairman, set forth in comprehensive manner the work which this branch of the organization has been engaged in during the past year. "It has been contended by the ignorant," stated Mr. Farrell, "that a person cannot be a good Catholic and a good American at the same time. We intend to answer that obviously false statement in a pamphlet to be distributed at an early date."

Catholics Support Work.

In outlining the activities of the publicity department, Mr. Farrell spoke most enthusiastically of the support tendered the department by Catholics all over the state. "There are approximately 15,000 Catholics in Georgia," said Mr. Farrell, "and they have contributed $5,000 to the publicity department alone during the past twelve months."

The reports of the committee on by-laws and resolutions and the accounting committee were read and approved. The former committee recommended appointing a committee for the study and investigation of after-the-war problems; the committee to report at the next annual convention. The suggestion was favorably acted upon, and the committee will later be appointed by the newly-elected officers.

Among the speakers of the day was Colonel P. H. Callahan, of Louisville, Ky. Colonel Callahan was chairman of the commission on religious prejudice, of the Knights of Columbus, which finished its work last year. He then instituted the war activities of the Knights of Columbus, retiring as the chairman of this division when the work was well under way.

Mr. Callahan paid glowing tribute to the work of the Georgia Laymen's association. He said, in part: "You have shown the right disposition, the right spirit and aim. You have not been self-seeking or sensitive as to yourselves, but simply straightforward, inviting the good will of your neighbors, while extending the best of good will to them. You have conducted your work with dignity and composure, in a manner to compel the respect of neutrals and win the admiration of friends, while your enemies, whom you have consistently refused to attack, could find nothing of which to complain. . . . You have been prudent in keeping clear of all political factions or entanglements, counting on the power of a disinterested and noble purpose to vindicate you. You have anticipated a time rapidly approaching in this country, if, indeed, it is not here, when all self-centered and selfish groups of men will be purged in the fire of the common conscience, to come forth Americans undefiled or be destroyed.

"That Liberty Shall Triumph."

"Both now, and in the days after victory has been accomplished, we can be devoted to no better or higher aim on earth, we can unite with our fellow citizens of all creeds in no greater or nobler purpose than to work in conjunction and with whole-hearted energy and zeal to achieve the universal hope expressed by the archbishops of the United States to our president, 'that the great and holy cause of liberty shall triumph and a closer union among all hearts prevail.'"

Speaking of the Laymen's association, Bishop Keiley, of the Savannah diocese, said, "There is no greater work in all the state than that which you laymen are accomplishing. That is an unqualified seatement, and to it I make no exceptions."

The final speaker of the day, J. E. Elder, assistant in the publicity department of the organization, stated that newspapers and periodicals throughout the country are beginning to take a more tolerant view of the Catholicism. "We receive each week a stack of clippings about three inches high, relative to the Catholic church and its activities," stated Mr. Elder, "and it is really a bit monotonous to go through the lot and sort out the very, very few that are off-color. Prejudice there is, to be sure, but the passionate, unreasoning, fanatical prejudice against Catholicism is becoming a thing of the past in the state of Georgia."

SERVICE FOR THE SERVICE

"Man of the Hour"

Be ye "buck" private or major, we can supply your every want. Our uniforms are the kind that look right; also they fit right.

Your suit can be made to order in a very short length of time if we haven't it in stock.

Raincoat Prices Range From

$15.00 to $35.00

In our stock of Puttees you will always find the kind you need and want.

We Are Open Evenings Till 9 P. M. for Your Convenience.

POLLOCK & BERG

122 PEACHTREE

The Store With a Conscience.

Upshaw the Strongest Candidate

The people have determined to vote for Upshaw for congress, knowing him to be the strongest candidate.

His brave stand on moral questions and his long fight for the things that benefit the masses of the people, have left no room for doubt as to his being the most suitable and by far the leading candidate for congress. No set of men and no amount of money expended can now defeat the man, who, by his own efforts for the good of humanity, has won the respect and confidence of the people.

You will vote for the winner—Will D. Upshaw. R. L. DODD.

(Advertisement.)

Officer-Candidates Now at Camp Gordon Entertained Sunday

Lieutenant Brotmarkel, chaplain of the Central Officers' Training school, and the officers of "Y" 157 Sunday arranged a reception to the 2,300 student officers just received at the camp. These students, according to the military law, are in quarantine for a period of fifteen days. Last Saturday this vacation period had to be spent in camp, so the problem of entertainment was raised.

The Ponce de Leon Methodist Episcopal church was called upon Thursday noon to furnish the entertainment for the evening and refreshments. Under the energetic leadership of their pastor, Rev. John Treadwell, fifty ladies of the congregation immediately responded to the call and left in a body for the camp, arriving there at 5:30 o'clock, where they were met by the "carry-alls" of the Y. M. C. A., directed by the camp pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church, the Rev. George Douglas, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

The program was very informal and home-like. One of the ladies led the boys in a patriotic song service, which was enjoyed by everyone. The refreshments consisted of fruit punch and wafers. The boys said "The punch had real sugar in it."

Major Fox, the senior instructor, gave an illuminating talk upon "The Manhood of a Soldier." The evening was closed by a moving picture entertainment.

Lutheran Camp Church At Gordon Dedicated On Sunday Afternoon

Most impressive were the dedication exercises of the Lutheran camp church, on the Ashford estate, near Camp Gordon, which were held at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The exercises were conducted by Rev. Paul Yount, pastor of the Lutheran camp church, assisted by three Lutheran chaplains from Camp Gordon. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. W. C. Schaeffer, former pastor of the Lutheran camp church, now field secretary of the Lutheran war commission, which is engaged in looking after the welfare of soldiers and sailors. Rev. Mr. Schaeffer is in Atlanta on a brief visit to his former congregation. About 650 persons were present on the occasion. The church has been completed for about three weeks, and eight accessions have already been recorded among the soldiers at the camp.

The church building is to be used for religious services, and also for social gatherings, and as a meeting place for soldiers of all denominations.

Telephone Service Conservation Urged By Local Officials

The Southern Bell Telephone company is calling attention to the necessity for conservation of telephone service and the importance of co-operation of the public if efficiency in service is to be secured.

It is stated that the traffic load is greater than ever before in the history of Atlanta and it is impossible to secure additional switchboard in sufficient quantities to afford the relief that would be forthcoming in normal times.

Telephone officials believe that any further deterioration in the service might be prevented if all useless and unnecessary calls were eliminated. Calls of this character are at present a serious burden.

Telephone users are also asked to be patient and considerate in their attitude toward the operators. In the busy hours of the day there are often more signals than the operators can answer promptly, and the delays that ensue are beyond the control of the operators.

The discontinuance of the practice of giving the time of day has relieved the operators of a serious burden and it is believed that public co-operation in making only such calls as are necessary and important will bring about an improvement in the service.

GIVE TIRE FOR LIBERTY

The Drive Will Be Continued Throughout Week.

Give a tire for liberty!

The War Camp Community Service announces that its drive for the donation of discarded automobile tires will be continued throughout the present week. Patriotic Atlantans are urged to bring in their old tires and turn them over to the officials in charge. The tires will later be sold and the proceeds used in furthering the work of the War Camp Community Service.

The booth which last week was maintained at the corner of Broad and Peachtree streets has been torn down, but it is stated that tires be left at any of the fire stations will be collected by the service.

ANDREW P. THOMPSON SECOND LIEUTENANT

Andrew P. Thompson, a former resident of Atlanta, and well known here, graduated August 31 from the field artillery, central officers' training school, Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., receiving a commission as second lieutenant. He is stationed at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

Legislation and attention for the sick and wounded now and at the close of the war is important. Hospitals will be needed and wise legislation concerning them. Only two doctors in Congress as against 306 lawyers. Couldn't trained medical men be a great aid in such legislation? Friends of Dr. John C. White believe they could, and they are supporting him heartily.

ELECTION ASSURED, DECLARES HARRIS

Only Thing Necessary Is for Friends to Give One Day's Work at Polls 11th, He Says.

"My election is assured, and no second primary will be necessary," said William J. Harris, candidate for the United States senate, yesterday.

"Thanks to the loyalty of Georgia voters and the splendid support of my friends, I will have a majority over all the candidates on next Wednesday.

"Victory is ours, and the only thing necessary to assure it is for our friends to give one day's work at the polls on September 11. With our soldiers in the trenches giving their lives to the country, it is as little as we can do to give one day's work in behalf of their commander-in-chief, who is urging that the loyal vote be not divided, thus assuring a tremendous majority that will show the world where Georgia stands on this great issue.

"In many counties our friends have organized to go to the polls and will be known by the red, white and blue badges they will wear.

Women and Soldiers Aid.

"In this campaign I have been greatly touched by two things—the good wishes of thousands of patriotic women, who are anxious for my success because they have boys in the service, and the support and interest of the soldiers themselves. This has been evidenced by letters from France and by many expressions from the boys in camp here. For instance, I note in The Claxton Enterprise an appeal from fifteen Evans county boys in the army to the folks at home that they vote for Harris. Such things as these and the devotion of countless hundreds of friends are experiences to be cherished always.

"On the other hand, and in sharp contrast, are the campaign methods by some of my opponents, notably Contractor J. R. Smith. Particularly has this been the case during the last few days, when they have abandoned hope of electing the Atlanta congressman, and are simply trying to draw votes from me and thereby give some close counties to Hardwick. If his speeches are correctly reported he has ceased to criticise the junior senator, stopped advancing any alleged claims as to why he should be elected and devoted his time to abusing me and my friends.

"They have dragged the church into this campaign, and have sent their paid agents all over Georgia to whisper that I am a Catholic, in an endeavor to create prejudice against me. As a matter of fact, I have been a member of the Cedartown Presbyterian church for forty years, and 95 per cent of the Protestant ministers in Georgia are my supporters.

Loyalty Will Prevail.

"On next Thursday morning the people will see just how strong loyalty will prevail, and objectionable political methods will be rebuked. My original statement that I will not lose five counties south of Macon, and that I will carry a majority of the counties north of Macon will hold good.

"When the proposal was made to fix the price of cotton, Hardwick did nothing; Howard did nothing. Had they been sufficiently interested to attempt any service to the people of Georgia, neither could have accomplished anything—both are discredited in Washington—Hardwick because he opposed the government in time of war—Howard because he falsified and was so branded by the president. I stopped my campaign, protested strongly to Washington and secured the following reply that speaks for itself:

"The White House,
Washington, D. C., September 6.
William J. Harris,
Atlanta, Ga.

No cause for concern about the price of cotton. The plan is merely for an impartial inquiry to ascertain whether the agreements would be serviceable in stabilizing transactions. WOODROW WILSON."

"I thank my friends for all they have done, and promise that my record in the senate will be all they can ask of a faithful representative."

DR. WHITE'S FRIENDS MEET THIS EVENING

Dr. John C. White, candidate for congress from the fifth district to succeed William Schley Howard, announces that meetings will be held at his headquarters on Whitehall street, on Monday and Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock. The host of workers who have been laboring valiantly in his behalf will be present on these occasions, and there will be speeches by many prominent men.

"I am entering the last lap of my campaign, confident of victory," stated Dr. White. He has expressed his intention of going to Washington with the firm determination to put his shoulder to the wheel for constructive legislation, and to do all in his power to further the best interests of the state and country, particulrly as regards the economic situation, after peace has been declared.

REGISTER THURSDAY, URGES NEGRO PASTOR

"I trust there will not be a single colored man in Georgia between the ages of 18 and 45 who will fail to register for military service on next Thursday, if he has not already done so," said Dr. H. H. Proctor, in his prelude at the First Congregational church, colored, last night.

"I sincerely congratulate every man who finds himself in the limits of the draft age. You are the heart of American manhood. After the war men will be divided with respect to those who went and those who did not go. It is highly important that as many able-bodied colored men as possible be found in the ranks of the armed forces of the nation. Your country needs you in this crisis. We must back up the men of the ninety-second division now gathering in the Vosges for a dash into Germany.

"I advise every colored man, therefore, to register Thursday and to register early, not because he fears the penalty, but because his country needs him."

Dr. John C. White, candidate for Congress, introduced a bill in the legislature to raise the age of consent of females from 10 to 14 years. A straw which shows the calibre and the manner of man. He deserves your vote.

Negroes Are Caught In the Net Spread For Draft Slackers

While government officials in New York have been conducting raids during the past week in a search for evaders of the draft law, the Atlanta police have also been active. Forty-alleged slackers have been arrested since the first of September, according to reports Sunday night. Out of the forty, seventeen of the negroes have been turned over to their local draft boards, or the military authorities, while only three have been turned loose by the department of justice or the police.

Sunday night the colored wards at the police headquarters were crowded with the alleged slackers. Twenty negroes are now being held at the police barracks for investigation. Some claim they have lost their cards, and others, they are over or under age.

Those now being detained by the local police gave their names as: Tracy Moreland, 25 years old, of 232 Garibaldi street; Arthur Perry, 24 years old, of 3 Hogan's alley; Lon Lasseter, 29 years old, rear of 82 West Harris; Frank Hugley, 29 years old, 18 Rivers alley; Eugene Reed, 21 years old, 215 Dunbar street; Thomas Dorley, 21 years old, rear 22 South McDaniel street; Curtis Silverman, 22 years old, 28 Donalds alley; Fish Bush, 18 years old, 67 Hubbard street; Jesse Hall, 33 years old, 370 Crumley street; John Leonard, 28 years old, 102 Murray avenue; Sam Harris, 23 years old, Blanton, Ga.; Charles King, 20 years old, 38 Greensferry avenue; Oscar Golston, 35 years old, 266 Pulliam street; Andrew Johnson, 303 Mangum street; Arthur Williams, 26 years old, Detroit, Mich.; William Wilson, 30 years old, 25 Daniel street; George Copeland, Casey Hill; Floyd Williams, 23 years old, 149 Glenn street; Henry Lewis, 25 years old, 101 South Humphries street, and Grady Campbell, no address.

Dr. John C. White, candidate for Congress, is an earnest champion of putting forth every practical means for the immediate improvement of the masses of the people. "Do it now" is his slogan. You will vote for a winner when you vote for him Wednesday.

(Advertisement.)

John Y. Smith Is Being Opposed for Legislature Because He Voted for "Work or Fight Bill"

Puts the Issue Squarely Before the People of Fulton County

JOHN Y. SMITH.

To the People of Fulton County:

I am being opposed for re-election to the Legislature by certain elements of the laboring people of Atlanta. And for what reason am I being opposed? Simply because I voted for the "Work or Fight bill," passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

What is the "Work or Fight bill?" It is simply a measure which provides that all men must either work or fight during the continuation of the war.

The young men of Atlanta and Fulton county and the state are shedding their blood and dying on the western battlefields of France that we in this country may live. Is there any reason why those of us who are permitted to stay here should not work and sustain the boys of this country as they bare their breasts to the murderous onslaughts of the Huns?

I am a lawyer by profession. I am willing to work as a laborer at the Atlanta Shell works, and I also am willing to go to war when my Government calls me. On September 12th I will go to the registration place and register under the recently enacted act calling for men from 18 to 45.

The issue is squarely before you. Your votes will determine the question of my election or defeat. If you think I should be defeated for the reason that I voted for this bill, I shall accept your verdict uncomplainingly.

My entire legislative life has been devoted to work that I conceived to be best for all the interests of my State, as these interests are represented by capital and labor. I will not allow this career, builded on convictions of duty and justice, to be marred, or its lofty purpose interrupted by one thought of bitterness or one act of resentment toward those citizens of our city who have, in an ill-advised moment, misjudged my devotions to the right. In saying this much, however, I want to be understood. I make no apology to any man for standing as a loyal, devoted American, by our great country in its struggle for that freedom of thought for which the fathers stood.

Respectfully,
JOHN Y. SMITH.

(Advertisement.)

SEARCH YOUR CONSCIENCE AND YOUR JUDGMENT!

UPSHAW—THE LOGICAL CANDIDATE OF THE FORCES OF CLEAN GOVERNMENT

Isn't it true? Does the question even admit of argument?

Ask any man—even though he may not be supporting Upshaw—which of the seven candidates for congress is the outstanding figure as the exponent of Christian citizenship and the aggressive champion of **clean government?**

There will be but one answer, if you ask a thousand men—

William D. Upshaw!

However excellent some of his opponents may be, you know that neither of them has made a national reputation in his profession.

Two Doctors and Four Lawyers oppose him. As practicing physicians the doctors are barely known beyond their county lines—certainly not beyond the state; while none of the four lawyers are sent far across the continent as advocates at the bar.

Will D. Upshaw, without the aid of any of his opponents or any of his critics, has climbed over mountains of difficulty to a worthy national fame as a platform speaker and **Friend of Humanity!**

He is a "dynamo of energy" and a positive stranger to moral quibbling or personal fear!

The people know this—have known it for a quarter of a century—and that's why they are going to elect him as the next congressman from the Fifth District.

UPSHAW CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Think it over--

We are daily receiving mail orders for Uniforms and Equipment from old customers who have been stationed in and around Atlanta during the past year. Why should they go to this trouble and inconvenience?

Serge Uniforms	$35.00 to $75.00
Whipcord Uniforms	$40.00 to $65.00
Gabardine Uniforms	$40.00 to $45.00
Bedford Cord Uniforms	$60.00
Raincoats and Trench Coats	$12.50 to $75.00
Overcoats	$55.00

Army Furnishings, Hats, Caps, Puttees, Bed Rolls, Army Lockers, Hand Bags, etc.

The only Exclusive Military Store in Atlanta

Jack Hayes MILITARY SHOP

116 Peachtree St.

Next door to Piedmont Hotel.

CAMP GORDON STORE
Basement Auditorium
Y. M. C. A.

"Exide"

The Best Battery Service in Atlanta

We have made temporary arrangements to take care of our Atlanta customers during the power shortage.

"EXIDE" Battery Service Station
Peachtree and Baker Sts.

AMERICA'S ROLL OF HONOR

The army casualty list issued by the committee on public information for publication on Monday morning contains 304 names, 27 killed in action and 72 missing.

The names of five Georgians are contained in the list. They are as follows: Died of disease, Wagoner John B. Thomas, Adel; wounded severely, Private Thomas W. Crockett, Carrollton; wounded, degree undetermined, Lieutenant Joseph Lynch, Columbus; missing in action, Sergeant William Z. Bailey, Douglas; Private Harvey DuBose, Hoboken.

Army Casualties to Date—	Reported Yesterday.	Previously Reported.	Total.
Killed in action	27	4,895	4,922
Lost at sea	0	291	291
Died of wounds	5	1,542	1,547
Died of accident or other causes	0	794	794
Died of disease	6	1,682	1,688
Total deaths	38	9,204	9,242
Wounded	193	14,454	14,647
Missing, including prisoners	73	3,190	3,263
Grand total	304	26,848	27,152

Marine Corps Casualties to Date—	Reported Yesterday.	Previously Reported.	Total.
Deaths	0	920	920
Wounded	0	1,975	1,975
Prisoners	0	135	135
Total marine casualties	0	3,030	3,030
Total army casualties			27,152
Grand total army and marine casualties to date			30,182

Monday Morning's List

Washington, September 8.—(From the Committee on Public Information.)—The following casualties are reported by the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces:

Killed in action	27
Missing in Action	73
Wounded severely	61
Died of wounds	5
Wounded, degree undetermined	132
Died of disease	6
Total	304

KILLED IN ACTION.

Sergeants.

BISCHOFF, Elmer Joy, Oak Park, Ill.
DEAN, Alvin W., Pittsfield, Ill.
GIRARD, George, Southbridge, Mass.

Corporal.

MILLER, Floyd E., Greensburg, Pa.

Bugler.

JOHNSON, Victor H., Leavenworth, Wash.

Mechanics.

AKES, Harve, Mill Spring, Mo.
BOWERS, Jerry, Ruleville, Miss.

Privates.

ANDERSON, C. E., Gonvick, Minn.
ARGIROPOLOS, James J., Keyser, W. Va.
AYERS, George R., Cedarburg, Wis.
BLACKARD, Lonnie G., Potts Camp, Wis.
BOUYEA, Louis A., McDougal, Ark.
CACY, John E., Itasca, Texas.
CATALANO, James, Chicago.
COPPOLA, Ralph, North Oxbridge, Mass.
CLEMENTS, Charlie B., Nathalie, Va.
DIXON, Maurice H., Lansing, Mich.
DODDS, Harvey W., Burnet, Texas.
DOUGHERTY, Forrester Hester, Kansas City, Kansas.
GERVE, Christopher, Nashua, N. H.
JACKOLA, Alex Rudolph, Dodgeville, Mich.
JACOBSON, Alec A., Whitehall, Wis.
JENKINS, Mack M., Canton, Pa.
SCHOENROCK, Frank Tony, Romulus, Mich.
SMITH, Joseph S., St. Louis, Mo.
SMALER, Paul L., Chicago.
THOMAS, Walter E., Oak Park, Ill.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Privates.

BARBER, Francis F., Laytonsville, Md.
DEHAVEN, Ernest, Boise, Idaho.
KIZALE, Peter P., Wilkes Barre, Pa.
M'GRAW, William T., Los Angeles, Cal.
MAES, Edmond P., Lawrence, Mass.

DIED OF DISEASE.

Corporal.

HALL, Henry, Mooresville, Ind.

Wagoner.

THOMAS, John B., Adel, Ga.

Privates.

HARRIS, Saddle, Vicksburg, Miss.
MARSH, Thomas H., Bellingham, Wash.
MARTIN, Earl, Lowndesville, S. C.
POQUETTE, Paul Alexander, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

WOUNDED SEVERELY.

Captain.

FAUST, John, Vermontville, Mich.

Lieutenants.

ALTMAN, Mal, Wauchula, Fla.
DALY, Paul, New York.
LEWIS, Schuyler C., Crooksville, Ohio.

Sergeants.

BRINK, Andrew, Chicago.
DONNELLY, Edward, Providence, R. I.
KIMA, John, Chicago.
MOUSER, William, Fredericktown, Mo.
SPENCE, Edward L., Ionia, Ky.
THAMES, Sam W., Bucatunna, Miss.
VANFLEET, Paron A., Petersburg, W. Va.

Corporals.

CHARLESTON, Earl, Chicago.
HORNE, Arthur Walter, Pittsburg, Pa.
KOPSKY, Alexander, Bellesville, Ill.
MILLER, Harry, Harrisburg, Pa.
NIEMANN, John W., St. Louis, Mo.
O'CONNOR, Edward, Eastwood, N. Y.
PIERSON, Charles S., Williamsport, Pa.
TURNBOW, Jake P., Caruthersville, Mo.
WARNER, Lawrence, Plymouth, Pa.

Bugler.

BERRY, Michael H., Canton, Ohio.

Mechanics.

BLAU, Alvin P., Bell Plain, Minn.
LOVE, Benjamin H., Brandenburg, Ky.

Cook.

LEFFLER, Joseph William, Ishpeming, Michigan.

Privates.

AYRES, Manvil H., San Juan Bautista, Cal.
BARNETT, Jesse, Piqua, Ky.
BARTLETT, Edwin, Hillsboro, Ore.
BECK, Adam A., Detroit, Mich.
BEGGEREW, Walter, Chicago.
BUCZEK, Rudolph, Chicago.
BURKE, Tommy R., Sinkin, Mo.
BUTLER, Cecil, Dugger, Ind.
BUZA, Joseph, Detroit, Mich.
CALA, Piote, Detroit, Mich.
CISSELL, William C., Montgomery, Ind.
COLLINS, James J., St. Louis, Mo.
COMICH, Andrew, Chicago.
COOK, Orville Dewey, Lansing, Mich.
COOK, Raymond, Montezuma, Ind.
COOLEY, Charlie A., Athens, Ala.
CROCKETT, Thomas W., Carrollton, Ga.
DAVIS, Elmer E., Sedalia, Mo.
EHLET, Henry, McGregor, Iowa.
FICKERT, Otto W., New York.
FITZGERALD, George C., Kiowa, Kan.
GARRETT, Herbert, Lancing, Tenn.
HENKLE, Joseph, Columbus, Ohio.
HALLOWAY, William G., Lecompton, Kan.
KENNY, William, McGregor, Mich.
KRAJEVSKY, Julius M., Codott, Wis.
LETTERI, Carmine, Corapolis, Pa.
LOWE, Henry, Brent, Okla.
LUNDY, George J., Hanover, Ill.
LUNDE, Ellert, Kalispell, Mont.
M'REE, John, Ozark, Ala.
MARIEN, Emil P. J., Milwaukee, Wis.
MERVINE, Harry M., Milwaukee, Wis.
MILAM, Homer H., Charleston, W. Va.
NEWELL, James L., Belle Plain, Minn.
ODELL, Earl M., Watertown, Conn.
PEFFLEY, Harry Chester, Harrisburg, Pa.

WOUNDED (DEGREE UNDETERMINED).

Lieutenants.

CAMPBELL, Gilbert, Belton, S. C.
LYNCH, Joseph, Columbus, Ga.

Sergeants.

RACE, Thomas E., McKeesport, Pa.
WINN, John T., New Rochelle, N. Y.
FORBIS, Fred, Cape Girardeau, Mo.
KRAUS, Andrew J. W., Ponchatoula, La.
KURTZ, Albert L., Johntowns, Pa.
M'LEAN, John Donald, St. Paul, Minn.
PRITCHARD, William A., Dorchester, Massachusetts.
FOY, Martin D., Newark, N. J.
ZIMMERMAN, John C., Cygnet, Ohio.

Corporals.

BOSTON, Van, Bartlett, Texas.
KAMENSKY, John J., McKees Rock, Pa.
KAMINSKI, Walter J., Pittsburg, Pa.
MORRISSEY, Raymond, Milwaukee, Wis.
REILLY, Thomas, Chicago, Ill.
WOODS, Forrest F., Portland, Ore.
ZEHREN, Harland, Ashland, Wis.
BENSON, William A., Newton, Mass.
GORDON, Peter, Martinsburg, W. Va.
RODRIGUES, Manuel F., Hawaian Islands.
DOMANSKI, Joseph M., Milwaukee, Wis.

Mechanics.

HOLDDON, James, Commack, N. Y.
PAPASTAVRO, Antony, Greece.
PEIGHTAL, James, Clymer, Pa.

Privates.

CLAYTON, Jepthia, Kempner, Texas.
DALBACK, Arvid J., Mass, Mich.
DAY, William G., Loma Vista, Texas.
DURGIN, Leslie S., Northfield, N. H.
DWIMAJ, John, Hamtramck, Mich.
FELDMAN, Louis, Philadelphia, Pa.
FERRELL, Okey R., Toronto, Ohio.
FISHER, Andrew W., Park City, Utah.
GROTE, Ralph E., Fresno, Cal.
HAZEN, Maurice L., Kansas City, Mo.
HINDS, Lee Hershell, Fort Wayne, Ind.
HODGES, Loren H., Shawneetown, Ill.
HOLDER, Alonzo G., Moyers, Okla.
HUFFMAN, Harry D., Spencer, Iowa.
JOHNSON, John O., Emeryville, Cal.
MARSHALL, Edward L., Elkton, Va.
MARTIN, Ben, Scottland, Ill.
MAVRAIDIS, Peter, Milwaukee, Wis.
MICKOWSKI, Stanley J., Philadelphia, Pa.
MURPHY, William Josepqh, New Britain, Connecticut.
O'LEARY, Flory, Hurley, Wis.
PARMENTER, Robert L., Berlington Junction, Mo.
PARSON, Grover C., Shawnee, Okla.
PELLASCIO, Inyo, Valley Ford, Cal.
PERKINS, Leroy B., Oneida, N. Y.
PROCTOR, Frank A., Cradwicks, N. Y.
REMBACZ, Wladystow, Rochester, N. Y.
RICKLEFSEN, Siegfried William, Humble, Texas.
ROGERS, Abshure Houston, Lanesville, Ill.
RUDINSKI, John E., Chicago, Ill.
SARANTES, George E., Palmyra, N. Y.
SHERMAN, James Thomas, Harrisonburg, Virginia.
SIEGEL, Nicholas, Wauwatosa, Wis.
STEPKE, John, Milwaukee, Wis.
TETREAULT, Thomas B., Newport, Vt.
WALDRON, Patrick J., Ashtabula, Ohio.
WEAVER, Edgar A., Malvern, Pa.
WEBER, Walter, Pollet, Ill.
WELLS, Harvey, Hanna, Okla.
WILT, Robert H., Altoona, Pa.
YOUNG, Francis W., Okarche, Okla.
YOUNG, John W., Clinton, Ill.
ZIMMERER, Hugh A., York, Neb.
AGONTOVITCH, Edward, Eynon, Pa.
BEEZER, Ralph T., Altoona, Pa.
ALLINGHAM, James Bruce, Hartington, Nebraska.
ARMSTRONG, John W., St. Louis, Mo.
BAGDONS, Herman J., Milbank, S. D.
BEIDERBECK, Harly S., Toulen, Ill.
BLAKLEY, Glenn, La Farge, Wis.
BOEHMER, Clarence E., Ashland, Pa.
CABELLIRIA, Frank M. S., Pinole, Cal.
CANALES, Manual, Eagle Pass, Texas.
SHOJNACKI, Stanley, Philadelphia, Pa.
COCKMAN, Benjamin, Beaudry, Ark.
DALY, John P., Fana, Ill.
DEMARS, Robert J., Eau Claire, Wis.
ENNEN, John, Buckley, Ill.
FIWEK, Stainslaw, South Bend, Ind.
FONFARA, Alebtr L., Delano, Minn.
GALIO, Guiseppe, Pittsburg, Pa.
GARCZYNSKI, Stanley, Morris Run, Pa.
GOODWIN, Morris, Russia.
GUMOSWKE, John, Erie, Pa.
HALL, Ralph W., West Band Lake, N. Y.
HAMRICK, Bert A., Springfield, Ill.
HARRISON, John, Simpson, Pa.
HUMPHREYS, Roscoe, Lincoln, Ill.
KATHARY, Corliss, La Crosse, Wis.
KELLAHER, George, New Richmond, Wis.
KNOPS, George J., Buffalo, N. Y.
KUKLIN, Max, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
LACKEY, Andy, Hickory Ridge, Ark.
LENEGAN, George F., Kalispell, Mont.
LEXA, William J., Manley, Iowa.
LLANES, Macario, San Antonio, Texas.
LUBOLD, Richard H., Jr., Holyoke, Mass.
MASON, Abner J., Albany, Vt.
MATHENY, Pierce, Schley, Ohio.
MAY, Gurdon Elmer, Glenwood, Iowa.
MOORE, Clyde J., Letts, Ind.
OLSEN, Charles, Harlan, Iowa.
OWYANG, Charles, Courtland, Cal.
PARKER, Walter J., Amboy, Ill.
PARRISH, Paul R., Topeka, Kan.
PAULSON, Henry, Harlan, Iowa.
PETERSON, Harry, Rabey, Minn.
PACARAZZI, Giovzinni, Italy.
REILLY, James G., Schenectady, N. Y.
ROBERTSON, Nathan, Norman, Okla.
ROMANOWICS, Marian, Bayonne, N. J.
RUSSELL, Howard C., Chicago, Ill.
VANA, Jerry E., Chicago, Ill.
WESSLES, Joe S., Cleveland, Ohio.
ZALABAK, William J., Chicago, Ill.
BARTHOLOMEW, Rollin E., Eola, Ill.
BORZECHOWSKI, John, Chicago, Ill.
BURTON, Walter, Ischua, N. Y.
FOSS, Gilmore L., Caledonia, N. D.
FULKMAN, Floyd H., Bessemer, Pa.
KRAGNESS, Otto J., Slayton, Minn.
M'KAMEY, Luther, Sprague, Wash.
OLSON, Olof, Seattle, Wash.
POINDEXTER, James R., Nocona, Texas.
REDKEY, Garrey, Hillsboro, Ohio.
RUD, Chr ts, Ringebu, Norway.
RUD, Christ, Ringebu, Norway.
SMITH, BERYL H., Aberdeen, S. D.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Sergeants.

BAILEY, William Z., Douglas, Ga.
SMITH, John A., Relay, Md.
TIFFANY, Homer O., Petroleum, Ky.

Corporal.

JULIANA, Anthony, New York, N. Y.

Privates.

ANDRESS, Edwin B., Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
ALLEN, Joshua B., Washington, Ind.
ARSENAULT, Frank, Mexico, Maine.
BARSH, Joe Z., Muskogee, Okla.
BARTON, Dr. Birdie, Rockhold, Ky.
BILLINGSLEY, Mearl, Bauxite, Ark.
BOGIAZIS, Nick, Greece.
BOOTS, Russell, Selma, Ind.
BRINGEDAHL, Dewey, Sullivan, Mich.
BROUGHTON, Ben, Dewit, Ky.
BRUCE, Argus Otho, Huntington, W. Va.
BUNYARD, Roxy B., Piedmont, Mo.
CHAFIN, Earl F., Baltimore, Md.
CHETRE, August, Detroit, Mich.
CLARIZIO, Carerio, Eugene, Ore.
CLAY, William D., Cincinnati, Ohio.
COLEMAN, Paris E., Elda, W. Va.
COLLINS, Robert, Hendersonville, N. C.
CONDITT, John D., Heber Springs, Ark.
COUCHER, Claud P., Michigan City, Mich.
COX, Wilce, Jellico, Tenn.
DENEKE, Edgar C., Elberfeld, Ind.
DUBOSE, Harvey, Hoboken, Ga.
DUNBAR, Henry Clyde, Chuckey, Tenn.
EDGAR, Howard, Zanesville, Ohio.
ELLIS, Arthur Ra Ringling, Okla.
FORTSON, Howard L., Texarkana, Texas.
GRILLO, Joe, Cathena, Italy.
GRIMMEISS, John A., Omaha, Neb.
GROHE, Ernest C., Sac City, Iowa.
HARRIS, Leon, Stratford, Okla.
HENSLEY, John, Sylvian, Okla.
HEUSSNER, Louis G., Detroit, Mich.
HONERKAMP, Henry, Preston Hill, Texas.
JOHNSON, Talmage, East Rives, Tenn.
LEMLEY, Gus M., Bloomfield, Ala.
M'CLAIN, Burchard, Danville, Ind.
HOWE, Benjamin D., Pryor, Okla.
ROSENBERG, Isador, North Bergen, N. J.
SANSON, Hershel, Highcoal, W. Va.
SARGENT, Herbert T., Cullman, Ala.
SCHULTZ, William, Wabeno, Wis.
SEBASTIAN, Pullo, Italy.
SHAKER, Wencil, Mt. Labor, Wis.
STANLEY, Charley W., Nebian, Wis.
TAFF, Franklin, Florence, Wis.
TERRY, Samuel Crumpacke, Bluefield, West Virginia.
TURPIN, John P., Maknonien, Minn.
WAHL, Charles, Philadelphia, Pa.
WALKER, Elmer B., Michigan City, Mich.
WATSON, William H., Pettigrew, Ark.
WEAVER, William Otis, Solsberry, Ind.
WEBB, Charlie M., Ranson, Ky.
WILLIAMS, Grover, Stamps, Ark.
WILLIAMS, Harlow Frank, Proctorville, Ohio.
WINGATE, Richard Harwood, Lyons, Ind.
WITWER, Alvin E., Onawa, Iowa.
WOLFORD, Wilson, Kincaid, W. Va.
PRITCHARD, Charles J., Mount Vernon, Washington.
RICE, Floyd A., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
RICHMOND, Levi R., Pequot, Minn.
RICHTER, Henry J., Davenport, Iowa.
STATHAKIS, Boilis, Nina, Cal.
STEINFELDT, Herbert, La Porte, Ind.
SZITAS, Steve, East Chicago, Ind.
TIDD, Forrest, Brunswick, Minn.
TRAYAH, William, Burlington, Vt.
TRIPP, Harry E., Fort Edward, N. Y.
URMANSKI, Frank, Milwaukee, Wis.

Additions to List.

The following list of additions to casualties sent by mail for publication Monday morning was received by The Constitution last night:

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED WOUNDED IN ACTION.

Lieutenant.

CRENSHAW, Benjamin M., Austin, Texas.

Privates.

BOONE, Calvin G., Buckett, Miss.
CONNELL, Joseph A., Columbus, Miss.
FREESE, Henry, Raymon, Minn.
JONES, Thomas, Westmoor, Pa.
MILLER, George H., Alberton, Mont.
PETERSON, Edwin, Carlisle, Mass.
SALVATORE, Louis, Rome, Italy.
GAMBO, Joe, Newark, N. J.
HOFFMAN, Arthur H., New Britain, Conn.
M'CULLOUGH, Bonnie H., Hope, Ark.
HOWARD, Charles A., McLaughlin, S. D.
FLORENCE, John Karp, New York.
PORTIERO, Frank, Bresci, Italy.
SCHWARTZ, David, Cincinnati, Ohio.
SNIDER, Solomon, Brutus, Mich.
TERRY, Thomas H., Nippa, Ky.
SINOWITZ, John, Kenosha, Wis.
BIGGS, Zoille, Marolevville, Ark.
BURNS, Stanley C., Philadelphia.
HARBIDGE, Clifford Beagen, Philadelphia.
HINNMAN, Sherwood Willard, Hornell, New York.
KRAL, Joseph L., Cleveland, Ohio.
NEARHOOD, Albert, Reidsville, Pa.
WOOD, Robert Henry, Reynolds, Ind.
AMORY, John F., New York.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED IN HOSPITAL.

Privates.

THOMPSON, Alexander P., , Winchester, New Hampshire.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION.

Privates.

FAULKNER, Gordon L., Chester, Pa.
MILLER, William J., Etna, Pa.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING, NOW REPORTED DEAD.

Lieutenant.

BEAUCHAMP, Oliver T., Princess Anne, Maryland.

PREVIOUSLY REPORTED MISSING IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED AS HAVING RETURNED TO DUTY WITH HIS COMPANY.

Privates.

FULK, Fred, Longton, Kan.
BUDD, Bert, Hustus, Ohio.

ERRONEOUSLY REPORTED KILLED IN ACTION, NOW REPORTED DIED OF WOUNDS RECEIVED IN ACTION.

Privates.

BURSON, Guy C., Casper, Wyo.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

The Atlanta-Memphis sleeping car will be discontinued via Southern Railroad via Birmingham and Frisco Lines last car leaving Atlanta September 7th; last car arriving from Memphis September 7th.—(adv.)

When a member of the city council Dr. John C. White, candidate for Congress, earnestly advocated employment for the unemployed at a time when immediate relief was needed—and it came. He is not a man of idle words, but a man of action. Vote for him.

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Substantial, Satisfying

(Advertisement.) (Advertisement.)

Does the Record of J. W. Wise Entitle Him to Re-Election?

He does not ask that he be re-elected because he has made any record for service, but because he happens to be a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

Has he been of any service on that Committee? The Congressional Record shows:

(1) That he voted for War on Germany. (Vol. 55, p. 412.)

(2) That he voted against the Selective Service Bill in the Committee of the Whole House. (Vol. 55, p. 1472.)

(3) That on the same day, April 28, 1917, he changed and voted for the Selective Service Bill. (Vol. 55, pp. 1473-4.)

(4) After the Selective Service Bill became the law of the land and he had voted for its passage, he paid for and had circulated the speech which he had made against the Bill on April 28, 1917, in which he said:

"One of the reasons I oppose this plan to conscript is that it is so unfair, makes so many exemptions and does not bear equally on all. . . .

"So, you need not be deceived as to the class that will go under the selective conscription. It will be the poor unfortunate devil that cannot hurt the politician after he is sent. We need not fool ourselves about who will do the fighting and dying in this war. It will be the same old story. The helpless will be compelled to go, others excused."

"In my judgment, if we adopt this conscription bill and send an army under it to Europe, it will be the ONE DARK SPOT in our history that Americans of future generations will look back upon with sorrow and regret." (Pp. 7 and 15 Printed Speech.)

CAN YOU TRUST A CONGRESSMAN TO PASS UPON THE GREAT QUESTIONS WHICH WILL ARISE IN THE RECONSTRUCTION PERIOD WHO VOTES ON BOTH SIDES OF SO GREAT A QUESTION?

Mr. Wise harshly criticised Congressman Bartlett for being away from Congress looking after his campaign and drawing his salary during times of peace; but he has been absent from his post of duty for nearly two months during times of war, and has not attended a single meeting of the Military Affairs Committee during the consideration of the all-important Man Power Bill which has just passed Congress. During this period he has drawn $1,200.00 in salary without rendering any services therefor.

DOES THIS PROVE HIM TO BE AN IMPORTANT OR USEFUL MEMBER OF THAT COMMITTEE, AND ENTITLED TO RE-ELECTION THEREFOR?

Mr. Wise has served several terms in the legislature and for two terms in Congress. After all these years of service he is unable to cite you to a single constructive measure on the statute books of which he is the author.

Comparison Challenged Of Prices and Work

For More than 26 years we have been making opportunity for the people of Atlanta to get the best in Dental work at a GENUINE Saving in prices. Our work is ALWAYS the BEST: We CHALLENGE comparison of our work and prices, with those of others. Don't delay, but come AT ONCE. It is your opportunity.

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THE CONSTITUTION

ETABLISHED 1868.

THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER

Published Daily, Sunday, Tri-Weekly

CLARK HOWELL

Editor and General Manager

Directors: Clark Howell, Roby Robinson, Albert Howell, Jr., E. R. Black, H. W. Grady.

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ATLANTA, GA., September 9, 1918.

Telephone Main 5000.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION RATE—EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 1918.

On account of the very great increase in the cost of white paper, the increase in postal rates and the general increase in cost of production, affecting every department, it is necessary for The Constitution, in common with other newspapers the country over, to increase subscription rates which, after September 1, 1918, will be as follows—all subscriptions payable in advance:

By Mail—	1 Wk.	1 Mo.	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	1 Yr.
Daily and Sunday	20c	90c	$2.50	$5.00	$9.50
Daily	15c	70c	2.00	4.00	7.50
Sunday	7c	30c	.90	1.75	3.25

Where the paper is delivered by carrier, payable weekly, the rates are as follows:

	1 Wk.	1 Mo.	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	1 Yr.
Daily and Sunday	20c	90c	$2.50	$5.00	$9.50
Daily	15c	70c	2.00	4.00	7.50
Sunday	7c	30c	.90	1.75	3.25

SINGLE COPIES, 5c DAILY—7c SUNDAY.

J. R. HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising Manager for all territory outside of Atlanta.

The Constitution's Washington office is at 518 Riggs Building. Mr. J. A. Hollomon, correspondent.

THE CONSTITUTION is on sale in New York city by 2 p. m. the day after issue. It can be had: Hotaling's Newsstands, Broadway and Forty-second street (Times building corner), Thirty-eighth street and Broadway, and Twenty-ninth street and Broadway.

The Constitution is not responsible for advance payments to out-of-town local carriers, dealers or agents.

Member of the Associated Press.

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

STAND BACK OF THE BOYS.

The Constitution is in receipt of a letter from Mr. Charles Astin, a plain, everyday, industrious citizen of Atlanta, who says that he is not a politician, but a man who believes in "following the leader in time of war," and who, for that reason, is going to vote for Harris next Wednesday.

"I have a week's work in Carrollton," says Mr. Astin, "but I am coming home to vote for Harris. This is in line with President Wilson."

He goes on to argue that "Mr. Wilson is our leader who assumes the responsibility for the success or failure of our war—and a greater leader the world has never known."

Then our correspondent makes this telling point:

"Mr. Harris and Mr. Howard **BOTH CONSULTED PRESIDENT WILSON** relative to their possible candidacies before either announced his intention to run for senator. The people knew the result of these conferences before any contention arose between Mr. Harris and Mr. Howard.

"The president approved of Mr. Harris' candidacy, and disapproved of that of Howard, and now if Hardwick is elected it will be a shame on our state and the loyal voters will have Mr. Howard to thank for the disgrace!

"It is to be hoped that our thinking people will go deeper than personal politics, and comply with Mr. Wilson's expressed wish that they unite on Mr. Harris."

Were it necessary to cite further proof of Mr. Astin's particular, personal, heart interest in the senatorial election situation we might add that he says in a postscript to his letter:

"My four sons are working and fighting the kaiser!"

That man's is typical of the sentiment and the vote that is going to elect Harris—the sentiment and the vote that says "Stand by your leader! Unite behind the man of your leader's preference to defeat the man who is known to be, and notoriously, your leader's enemy! Stand behind your sons who are working against and fighting the Hun kaiser!"

As our correspondent points out, before either Harris or Howard entered his name as a candidate against Hardwick, **BOTH** consulted President Wilson.

So far as that phase of the controversy goes, the only difference between the two is that Harris got the president's approval and Howard got precisely the **opposite;** then later Howard proved his lack of good sportsmanship by revoking his promise to the president **not to enter the contest** and announced himself as a candidate against Harris—the man whom he had previously promised the president he would support!

And now he is appealing to the loyal voters of Georgia on the sophistical theory that the president of the United States committed a breach of propriety in recommending a man to the voters of Georgia—**precisely the thing which Howard himself had, in his own behalf, desired the president to do!**

But the voter next Wednesday must not lose sight of the fact that this is a contest, not between men, but between **principles** the principles of loyalty as against disloyalty to the president, to the country, to the boys who are fighting and dying for the country "over there!"

On the side of loyalty, every intelligent observer must admit that Harris is far and away in the lead of the field in the race against Hardwick. There is no element of doubt as to that.

The Constitution's forecast published yesterday morning proves beyond all peradventure that Howard has not a ghost of a fighting chance to be elected!

Then what is there for the loyal Howard voter to do, other than to add his mite to the Harris majority, and **thus make Hardwick's defeat and Georgia's vindication not only certain, but overwhelming!**

BASEBALL FOR THE ARMY.

The Young Men's Christian association, the Associated Press and the various newspapers throughout the southeast using the A. P. service can hardly be too highly commended for their splendid manifestation of consideration for the boys in the training camps in furnishing them, without a penny of expense to themselves, the complete, play-by-play wire report of the world series baseball games.

At Camp Gordon and Fort McPherson, for example, the Y. M. C. A., by arrangement with the two Associated Press newspapers of Atlanta, and by courtesy of the Associated Press, is furnishing the soldier recruits and the convalescent heroes' precisely the same baseball returns that the Atlanta fans have been accustomed to receive during the world series for the past several years. The only difference is that heretofore the civilian fans have had to pay admission fees, while the service is costing the soldier boys not a red copper!

The same applies to practically every other training camp and post where soldiers are stationed, throughout the southeast; and in most, if not all, of the camps the commanding officer has graciously granted the men a recess from drill each day during the hours that the returns are coming in from the baseball battle field.

Thus again is evidenced the cordial spirit of consideration for and deference to the man in khaki that business interests and the public is everywhere, every day, manifesting, and in every manner that is practicable and appropriate.

With only a possible few exceptions the soldier boys are interested deeply in "the great American game." Hundred, if not thousands, of them, in fact, were at one time or another in civilian life baseball players by profession.

And the fact that the Y. M. C. A. conceived and put into execution plans whereby the soldier fans might not be deprived of their accustomed annual pleasure of following the great baseball classic of the year is only another proof of the alertness of that remarkably efficient and humanitarian organization to serve its country by ministering, in the most effective means of the hour, to the mental, moral, spiritual and physical happiness of the men who have been commissioned to help safeguard the happiness of the whole world.

"MAY GOD HELP FURTHER!"

For a short time the kaiser has seemed to neglect the god he manufactured for his war purposes, but recent events on the western front have constrained him to bring his god into it once more.

But instead of "May God help further," we have a prayer that Germany may "stand firm," and—not shake all to pieces, which concludes with: "May God grant it!"

Quite a comedown—that, from "May God help further," and "How wonderfully God is assisting us!"

The reason for the change is in the war news, as it comes daily from the battle fronts, and it is likewise in this brief summary from The Fort Worth (Texas) Record:

"Germany is on the run.
"Germany has a broken backbone.
"Germany has a bankrupt treasury.
"Germany has a miserable morale.
"Verdun settled the day for Germany.
"Peace may not come this year. Peace may not come next year, but the German cause is a dying cause and military autocracy is nearing its end.
"Billions of American money will be spent this year. Millions of American soldiers and sailors will be sent over the seas.
"All the world is to be made safe for democracy.
"All the world is to be relieved of the Prussian menace. This is the way it is written in the book of destiny."

It is, indeed, "written that way," and that's the way it has been going right along since Foch showed the Hun that he knows how to handle him now; and struck him here, and beat him there, and smashed him everywhere!

"May God help further!"

And that's what the God of a human-hearted world seems now to be doing on humanity's side!

Helping the world to rid itself of the million-murdering kaiser class:

Strengthening the forces of freedom in the fight to make the world free for all:

Hurling the Hun back from the violated lands of fire and sword, laid wantonly waste:

Back, on the road to his own land where, at bay, he must make his last stand.

To that world-desired end, "May God help further!"

Oh, well—Sunday never was intended for joy-riding, nohow.

How they have tangled the German army in the Hindenburg line!

Such daylight as we've been having was hot enough to burn itself.

As a nurse to a sick king the kaiser certainly looks like a funeral.

It's funny how "victorious retreats" have caused the kaiser to "kick" his boots off and the crown prince to lose his head!

Just From Georgia

By FRANK L. STANTON.

I.

'Fore Winter comes ter settle,
He bes' not sling de snow
An' hide de roads what lead him
Ter de bes' place he could go;
He better sorter feel aroun',
Ter l'arn whar he kin hol' his groun'.

II.

But he's like folks you knows en:
Blows 'bout what he kin do,
An' tears de airth up comin'
An' shakes de bones fum you!
He better sorter feel aroun',
An' start in on de **middlin' groun'.**

* * * * *

The Boys of Forty-Five.

The Dalton Citizen's poet has a song with a swing and ring to it—"When the Boys of Forty-Five Get in the Game." It starts off as follows:

"Oh, the boys are on their mettle,
In condition and fine fettle,
And the war they soon will settle—
'Twill be tame.
For the Hun they're goin' a-gunning,
And they'll keep the beast a-running,
When the boys of forty-five get
in the game.

"When the boys of forty-five get in the game,
Like a pack of fighting cats they will be tame,
Like the famed Kilkenny cats
They will run the German rats,
When the boys of forty-five get in the game!"

* * * * *

"The Quiet Observer."

To think of Rev. Geo. Bailey, of The Houston Post, talking this-a-way, at his time o' life:

"We may not be able at our age to see through a stone wall, but hanged if we can't look out our office window and see through pretty nearly all the clothes that move along the opposite side of the street."

* * * * *

The Move-On Schedule.

I.

Tell you why the Happy Day
Has been long away:
In the country of "Hooray"—
That's where he loves to stay!
Wants to be, in dark or dawn,
Where the country's movin' on;
From the Grouchtown land he's gone—
Jes' can't make him stay!

II.

When he comes you'd better rise
Strong an' wise;
Face the mornin' in the skies,
With brave eyes.
Tell you now: he takes his stand
Only in the hustlin' land;
Give him "Dixie," by the band—
That's his song and size!

* * * * *

Another Grouch.

The Adams Enterprise poet, who sold his mule and bought an auto, has this Sunday-law grouch:

The little church has moved, you know,
To town—fur out o' reach,
And how, on Sunday can we go
To hear the bishop preach?"

* * * * *

Not Grouching Now.

We had been thinking that we had a few troubles until a correspondent of The Gravette (Ark.) News-Herald wrote:

"Dick Barlow's mare bit one of his fingers nearly off, and the colt kicked him in the eye."

* * * * *

The Chance It Gives.

Of the estimate that the Sunday saving of gasoline will amount to one hundred million dollars a year, The Tifton Gazette says:

"What a chance to increase our investments in Thrift Stamps and Liberty Bonds, and help lick the Hun!"

* * * * *

The Beaten Bunch.

It's "Run for your life!" and no wonder
they wince
And grumble and stumble and stall;
The crown prince is howlin',
The kaiser's god's growlin'—
It's the devil to pay with 'em all!

The Kaiser's "Nerves."

I.

The kaiser's nerve is wobbly now,
He's making for the Rhine;
The coming of the Yankee
Makes him doubt that he's "divine;"
His "gott" of shreds and patches
Must have quit him in the stretch,
For now he runs for shelter
Like a rabbit in the vetch.

II.

The kaiser boasted long ago
That "nerve" would win the war;
That Prussian nerves would stand up tight,
No matter what the jar;
That all the foes of "Fatherland"
Would shake, and quake and run,—
While German "nerves" would stand the test,
Till vict'ry crowned the Hun.

III.

He showed his "nerve" in Belgium,
In Serbia and in Greece;
In murdering Rumania,
And in all his guff on "peace;"
He used it on the papacy,—
On the Bulgar, and the Turk;
But when he struck the Yankee, why,—
He found it wouldn't work!

—J. A. MacKNIGHT.

Atlanta, September, 1918.

Wild Fruits Extensively Utilized in Kansas

Wild fruits are being gathered this year to help fill Kansas pantries to a greater extent than ever before, according to reports going from the Sunflower state. The following are excerpts from four letters which tell the story:

Northwest Kansas: "No wild fruit will go to waste here."

Northeast Kansas: "Campfire Girls put in their holiday picking wild gooseberries along the Nemaha river. They also found delicious blackberries."

Southeast Kansas: "Elderberries, plums, and early wild grapes are in abundance. Picking is not good near the towns because town folks are bringing home the fruit. Farther from town we had good luck. We find that farmers are picking the wild fruit and selling it at good price, and none will go to waste."

Southwest Kansas: "Sand plums are being harvested here as thoroughly as though they were orchard grown. The plums command a good price. We visited several places along the Chickaskia, but found no plums to speak of. All had been picked. These sand plums cost nothing to grow."

Patience Towards Russia Is Urged In Dr. Frank Hall's First Sermon

Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, the noted New York divine, delivered the first of a series of sermons Sunday morning to the newly organized Liberal Christian church, on West Peachtree and Kimball streets. His audience which taxed the capacity of the church was deeply moved by his earnestness and intense patriotism. In his sermon, which was based on the well-known "American creed," a brief statement of the fundamental beliefs of the American people in the present crisis, and officially adopted as the creed of the patriotic American, he urged the allies to have patience with Russia. The "creed" was written by William Tyler Page, a descendant of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and selected in a nation-wide competition.

His sermon dealt with the rationalism of democracy, showing the demands it put upon citizenship, the needs of high ideals in our political and private life, and the necessity for adherence to these ideals.

All Creeds Are Evolutions.

"All creeds," said Dr. Hall, "are evolutions from the lives of the people. No man can formulate words to express a belief that will endure forever. The fundamentals may live on, but unless a creed develops and grows to keep pace with the progress of the people, it ceases to express a real belief, and lives only as an intellectual relic. This creed of Mr. Page's reflects the American mind today. It contains nothing startling to us, and perhaps its chief virtue is that there is not a word or idea in it not contemplated by our forefathers. Every phrase is a part of the furniture of every true American mind. Our government depends on the will of our people, and the United States will live only so long as our people keep the faith this creed sets forth."

"I have been accused," said Dr. Hall, "of talking politics from the pulpit. No preacher who fulfills his mission can confine himself to theology. The prophets of the Bible preached faith and religion, but they also talked politics. Moses was a great seer, but he was also a statesman and law-giver. Long before labor unions were thought of, he led the greatest walkout the world has ever seen. Jesus, himself, preached of the spiritual kingdom, but He also foresaw a great political union wherein all nations and all peoples should live together as brothers of one family.

"The United States," he said, "is not a geographic place, but the term refers to the political condition of the people that compose it. It is bounded by no natural limits of lakes and land and ocean. Rather does it extend on the north to George Washington, on the east to Abraham Lincoln, on the south to Robert E. Lee, and westward to Woodrow Wilson. England is the place where the Angles live, France the place where are the Franks, Canada the place where men live in cabins. Our nation is the only nation whose name is not a place, but an expression of the ideals of its founders."

Urges Suffrage for Women.

"Incidentally," said Dr. Hall, "our highest ideals will never be realized until our whole country begins to treat our women like human beings, and gives them full suffrage in all elections.

"Kingship, and the hereditary right to govern," he continued, "is wrong in theory, and absurd in practice. Every monarch, even if physically sound, is a mental monstrosity. Any child, taught from his birth that he is divinely intended to rule his fellow beings, cannot be mentally of even balance. While occasional kings have proven themselves great men, more truly great men of the world are to be found among the presidents of the United States than in the list of all the kings of all the nations in the world.

"Our ideals," said Dr. Hall, "have been the inspiration for other nations. There is not a king today, in this western hemisphere of two tremendous continents. France and Switzerland have followed our example. Westward with the sun has arisen the great republic of China, and more recently, of Russia."

He closed with a stirring appeal for patience of our people toward Russia. He recalled that three times since the war began, it was Russia that saved civilization from destruction. "Remember," he said, "the titanic struggles of this country, first to establish, and then to maintain a republic. Remember how Washington, in the early days, almost despaired amid conditions little short of anarchy. The Russians have had a year. Let us not expect of them what we ourselves have taken a century and a half to accomplish."

Dr. Hall preaches again next Sunday at 11 o'clock. During the week his residence will be at Camp Gordon, where he is engaged in lecture work with the soldiers. He can be reached there in care of the Y. M. C. A. main auditorium.

Every Atlantan Within Draft Ages Urged to Register by Dr. Bricker

At the First Christian church yesterday morning, Dr. L. O. Bricker delivered a sermon on "When We Go Up to Register," looking to the enrollment of America's manhood next Thursday. The sermon was based upon the decree of Caesar Augustus that all the world should be enrolled for the purposes of a new tax levy, and the fact that Jesus was born of a family of law-abiding people, and while they were on this errand of civid duty. Following is the sermon in part:

"On the coming Thursday the men of America are called to go, each to his own place, and there to register and lay themselves open to new responsibilities and obligations. And everything depends upon the spirit with which we go up to register. We can make a virtue of necessity and walk up as God's freemen and offer ourselves willingly to our country, or we can rebel against the necessity, move forward as slaves, coerced and unwilling, and put down our names with a frown on the face of our hearts. I do not know how far it is from heaven to hell, but the distance is no greater than the distance between the two men who thus go up to register.

Reason for Registration.

"We go up because our country calls us and the law speaks to us and bids us go. But in a republic each citizen is entitled to know the reason why. And this in brief is the reason: An enemy, strong with the strength of beasts, subtle with the subtlety of serpents, as merciless and cruel and senseless as the tigers in the jungle, after forty years of plotting and preparation, made assault upon the liberties and rights and possessions of the whole world.

"This enemy, at his chosen time, set out from his own country, as the robber barons used to go forth to steal and pillage. Only, this time, because there were so many of them and the loot was so large, they tried to dignify their marauding expedition by calling it war. But it was not war. There was no nation that had any quarrel with Germany. There was no nation that was prepared to defend itself against Germany. There was nobody that wanted to fight Germany.

"The simple fact is that Germany went forth to steal. She coveted the rich manufacturing industries of the great cities of Belgium; she wanted the coal and iron lands of northern France; she desired the oil fields of Rumania, and the great wheat lands of Russia. And wanting all these, she prepared and proceeded to go and get them. It was not war. It was robbery, international brigandage. It is now as clear as daylight that one of the aims of Germany was robbery and loot, which she has gathered to the amount of billions.

"The other aim was to bring the whole world under the dominion of Germany, to create a world-empire with Berlin as the capital and the kaiser as the ruler; to revoke all treaties between the nations; to abrogate all international law; to remove the liberties and rights and freedom of all the nations and impose upon them the absurd and ridiculous German 'kultur,' and to assess such indemnities upon all the nations as to make them economically dependent upon Germany.

"We Believed Her Decent."

"For a long time we did not understand Germany. We paid her the wholly undeserved compliment of believing her to be as decent as we are. But little Belgium understood from the beginning. And, though she knew she could not hope to beat, or even stop this fierce, gray-clad robber, she preferred to die rather than submit. She committed suicide.

"France understood Germany. She had had a taste of the methods of this dastardly thief forty years before, and though she knew that it would be a losing fight alone she preferred to fight and die, rather than to live and submit.

"Soon England saw that there would be no living in a world with such a nation as triumphant and dominant Germany, and though she was unprepared for war, she resolved to fight and die gloriously now, instead of dying ingloriously later on. And though Italy was in alliance with Germany, she would not be a partner to the great crime, but threw off the bloody hand of the robber and murderer, and clasped hands with white men and freemen in the life and death struggle.

"Understanding came late to us here in America. But once we were made to see that Germany's aims included the subjugation of America, the removal of our liberties, and the assessment of huge indemnities upon us, then our nation rose up to take its full part in this man's war against the beast. This is why America's manhood is called upon to register. I do not need to defend the draft law to this congregation. We all know that our republic is founded upon the doctrine of equal rights and privileges and opportunities to all citizens; and that this entails equal responsibilities for the maintainance and defense of these rights and possessions. Just as we all accept the democracy of universal taxation for the support of the state, so we accept the democracy of the draft for the defense of our nation and its institutions.

"Register as Worthy Sons."

"So, with all our manhood in us, let us go up to register as worthy sons of our fathers and grandfathers who offered themselves when their country called. And before the registration board and the exemption board, let us tell the exact truth about ourselves.

"If, through fear or selfishness, a man lies about himself, and is excused when he ought to go, he has not saved himself. For the very thing he is afraid of losing on the battlefield is dead in him already, and what he has selfishly loved is lost. He that saveth his life thus shall lose it.

"The spirit of registration day should be compounded of all the Fourths of July we have ever lived through. All the love of our country, all the patriotism and loyalty we have ever felt, should be in our fingers when we write our names. For on this day we put our hand to all that we have said with our lips and felt in our hearts. But mingled with the spirit of patriotism there should be the fervor of religious dedication. We go to give ourselves anew to God. If ever God had a cause in this world, it is the cause of the allies against Germany. All that we have ever learned of the nature and character and righteousness of God tells us that the cause we have espoused is God's cause. It is the cause of truth and justice for which Christ lived and died. So, in the spirit of high dedication, let us go up to register, and if we are called to help win humanity's fight against the beast, we can return to our own land after a while singing the song of the heroes:

"O beautiful my country, ours once more.
What were our lives without thee?
What all our lives to save thee?
We reck not what we give thee!
We will not dare to doubt thee,
But ask whatever else, and we will dare."

Good Work Being Done By Boys' Working Reserve

Editor Constitution: During the spring and summer there have been enrolled for work on the farms in Georgia 4,364 members of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve. Of this number 4,077 have actually worked.

In this time of emergency it does seem that it might be arranged in all our schools that boys 16 years of age and over could attend school until noon and then go into the nearby fields and pick cotton at the pay usually given for such work. But what a splendid object lesson in patriotism it would be, if for six weeks of this fall all the school boys who would engage for this work should be excused from their school duties with the understanding that they could make up for the loss of time by special afternoon work, when they return to school, or an extension of next summer's session a sufficient time to enable them to make up any loss in their studies. To aid in this good cause the time usually devoted to commencement exercises and the preparation therefor could be given exclusively to study. Thus the youth of our country would become a part of the great industrial army that is backing the army across the seas, and all the world would see a mighty nation fully alive to the great and glorious work of saving the freedom of the world from the oppression of tyrants and civilization from the assaults of barbarism.

In the city of Augusta fifty young ladies of the best families have volunteered to go to the fields every day to pick cotton and are now so doing. Surely the boys of Georgia cannot know this and fail to find a way to equal the patriotic spirit of the Augusta girls.

JOSEPH T. DERRY,
State Director of the U. S. Boys' Working Reserve.

HEALTH TALKS

BY WILLIAM BRADY, M.D.

FARCICAL TRAINING IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The failure of one-third of our young men of draft age to meet the physical qualifications of the army has brought us face to face with a serious condition, namely, the effeminacy encouraged by our public school system. We are now making feeble efforts to correct this deplorable tendency of education by making some sort of physical training more or less obligatory in our schools. But we are going at this important business in a rather inefficient manner. Instead of placing the department of physical education under competent heads we are straining to save a few cents in taxes by making physical education a mere side issue and entrusting to any old teacher who happens to have the time the task of giving physical instruction to pupils unfortunate enough to be under her care.

It is certainly disheartening to go into a grammar grade classroom and watch the teacher instilling farcical training into the children. As a general rule the teacher is rather anemic and a sufferer from that tired feeling. Her corsets, too, handicap her efforts. So she flops her arms about a few times, bends her neck hither and yon but not far enough to put any undue strain on the corset steels, and the poor kids have to follow all this in the same lackadaisical fashion the teacher affects. It is farcical training all right. It is a fine way to save money.

A boy or girl who has to attend a school where physical training is ignored or where farcical training is substituted as a measure of economy is unfortunate indeed. Far better to omit geography, tiology or umpty-otics from the curriculum and teach the young idea how to live. Our public schools are cursed with altogether too many round shouldered, narrow chested, knock-kneed, weak-footed, sloppy, slouchy, good-for-nothing highbrows, little old phenomena, animated cyclopedias, potential failures.

We want a few real men and women.

The results of draft board examinations prove beyond doubt that our public school system has failed—66 per cent isn't enough. Are we going to take the lesson to heart, or are we going to continue the same old molly-coddle methods and ignore the education of our children from the neck down?

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Valves That Murmur.

The examining physician of the board said I had a murmur, and I was rejected in the draft. Does that mean that there is a valve leakage? Is it likely to prove fatal? (F. W.)

ANSWER—No. A murmur is some unusual sound heard when listening to the heart or the arteries near it. Often a murmur is of no significance at all. Even if there is valvular distortion (resulting from the contraction or shrinkage of the scar tissue left by some past inflammation of the heart lining) there is no special reason why you should not live as long as anyone else.

The In-Bent Inside Line.

I think you advocate shoes with straight inside lines. I have a pair of shoes on which the inside lines really have an inward bend, yet they are the most comfortable shoes I have ever found, and they do not look clumsy, either. (C. E. L.)

ANSWER—The inside line of unspoiled feet does show an inward bend in most cases, so that the last of your shoe is really ideal.

Stopping Perspiration.

Is there anything one can apply that will prevent the perspiration from the armpits that ruins a gown? Unless this is unsafe, I would appreciate a formula for something of the kind. (Mrs. H. T. P.)

ANSWER—It is physiologically safe. One of the best things for the purpose is a solution of half an ounce of aluminum chloride in three ounces of rain water or distilled water. Apply some of this to the clean dry skin once each alternate day for about four times, allowing it to dry on.

Dr. Brady will answer all signed letters pertaining to health. Writers' names are never printed. Only inquiries of general interest are answered in this column, but all letters will be answered by mail if written in ink and a stamped, self-addressed envelope is inclosed. Requests for diagnosis or treatment of individual cases cannot be considered. Address Dr. William Brady, in care of The Constitution.

Concisely Stated by Prominent Macon Attorney

Editor Constitution: With unity of thought, action and purpose all Georgia citizens should cast their ballots for Hon. W. J. Harris on September 11 so our state can have what we are justly entitled to—proper representation at the national capitol.

Every man who loves America and his native state should feel with glowing pride the cause and fight that our administration is making to win the war for humanity and make success assured by defeating our foes.

Our allies across the seas have abiding faith in President Wilson and the policies he promulgates, and if we appreciate and value him to the utmost, ought we not to show the same spirit and abiding confidence we have in him that others have? Then, if so, why not vote for the man he desires and wants us to elect senator?

Every voter in Georgia should try and help the president by giving him all the assistance possible so his burden will be light and not so hard to carry in waging a successful war against Germany, and also when victory comes and peace shall be declared men who will be capable and worthy of confidence should be senators so we can secure the very best and safest laws in concluding this warfare.

I contend that no man should be sent to the senate who will always openly vote and try and "hold up the president" on men and measures he advocates. "Back up the president;" do your duty at the ballot box, and we need have no fear of "Our President" being hampered in any way in the administration of affairs of state.

With complex problems confronting our nation concrete thought and unity of purpose should prevail, for democracy should be supported and our government upheld and it is solely and only through the votes of Georgians we can assure "Our President" that we are with him, and by our votes we can hold and maintain our government.

OLIVER ORR.

Macon, Ga., September 3, 1918.

Menace of Grain Loss by Fire

Iowa's food administrator, J. F. Deems, is deeply concerned about the danger of grain loss by fire and has issued a statement urging farmers, railroad managers, and everybody else to co-operate in avoiding this menace. Travel through the state discloses that much grain and hay is stacked near railroad lines. Railroad rights of way for the most part are covered with rank growth of weeds, and farmers are urged to stack as far from them as possible, and to plow guards 75 to 125 feet within their fences, burning the strip from the furrows to the railroad.

PROTESTS THE BAN ON CAMP PASTORS

Resolutions Asking That Order Be Rescinded Passed, After Rev. J. W. Ham Preaches at Tabernacle.

Under the title, "The Blunder of the War Department in Ejecting Camp Pastors From the Cantonments," Rev. John W Ham preached an interesting prelude to his sermon last night to a large congregation at the Baptist tabernacle, in which he protested against this action.

He asserted that the war department, in the beginning of this great struggle, made a serious mistake in not establishing the principle of religious liberty in the army, and asserts that the recent action is in violation of the first amendment of the constitution concerning religious liberty.

Resolutions of protest were passed at the services and will be forwarded to the two Georgia senators, this action being in line with a plan to flood Washington with similar resolutions this week, in the hope of securing a change in the regulations.

Mr. Ham's Sermon.

The remarks of Mr. Ham in full are as follows:

"The war department has, through the third assistant secretary of war, Dr. F. P. Keppel, issued an order ejecting all camp pastors of every evangelical denomination from the camps on or before November 1.

"As a 100 per cent American, who stands ready to do my utmost in contributing to the winning of this war, I most earnestly protest the removal of the camp pastors, for the following reasons:

"I indorse to the limit every policy of the war department as it relates to fighting. I do not indorse its action in refernce to religious activities among the soldiers.

"The camp pastor is neither in the employ of the government or the Y. M. C. A. No part of his expense account is borne by either. He is supported by the mission boards of his own denomination.

"Evangelicals can fight with great enthusiasm with Jews and Catholics side by side for political freedom, but we cannot surrender our blood-bought privileges of religious freedom without serious protest.

Made Serious Mistake.

"The war department, in the beginning of the war, made a serious mistake in not establishing the principle of religious liberty in the army.

"The recent action of the war department is in violation of the first amendment of the constitution concerning religious liberty. Seven million Methodists and 7,000,000 Baptists, with millions of other evangelicals in this country, have been denied the privilege of ministering to those of their own faith, while Catholics, Jews and Christian Scientists are allowed to remain.

"These millions are just as patriotic as Catholics, Jews and Christian Scientists. Is it intended, by the action of this department, to reflect upon the patriotism of these whose pastors have been ejected?

"I know what the answer is to this question. It wil be affirmed that all of the evangelical work is under the control of the Y. M. C. A. It is just here that the war department has blundered. The Y. M. C. A. is the child of the evangelical bodies, and those who hold membership in evangelical bodies.

"If it were not for the support of the evangelical bodies, the Y. M. C. A. would be in bankruptcy in six months. By the act of the war department, the Y. M. C. A., which is the child of the church, has been put in control in limiting and directing the activities of the church. In other words, the thing created has become the boss of the creator.

"Who is responsible for this recommendation to the war department? My answer is, a Presbyterian layman, a Catholic priest, a Jewish rabbi, an Episcopalian bishop and a Methodist layman. In the very nature of the case, the Y. M. C. A. cannot render service of a religious character that would completely meet with the approval of millions of loyal Americans.

Service for Camp Pastor.

"I am heartily in favor of the Y. M. C. A. in its sphere of service, but I see a sphere of service that the camp pastor can render which would be supplementary to the Y. M. C. A. work. No one has shown yet that any camp pastor has had a disposition to do other than hold his activities within military regulations.

"When our government wants moral and spiritual support for its war-winning policies, it turns first to the preachers to urge the sale of Liberty bonds, thrift stamps and Red Cross work. Now these same preachers want the privilege of preaching the gospel to the soldiers. They are denied the privilege, while Catholics and Jews are granted the privilege of building their buildings on the grounds, and teaching their distinctive faiths.

"Let it be understood that I am not one whit opposed to Catholics and Jews having their privileges. I do not believe their privileges should be abridged. I am just as strong in my conviction that evangelicals should be given equal privileges, especially in view of the fact that the vast majority of the American army is made up of evangelicals. Our country was founded upon religious liberty. After November 1 it will no longer enjoy religious liberty in the army. By the act of the war department, evangelical religion is put into a trust. Federation and centrallization are the watchwords of the new religious activity. We are fighting civil autocracy, and erecting and giving state approval to religious autocracy. I am for democracy in religion as well as in state."

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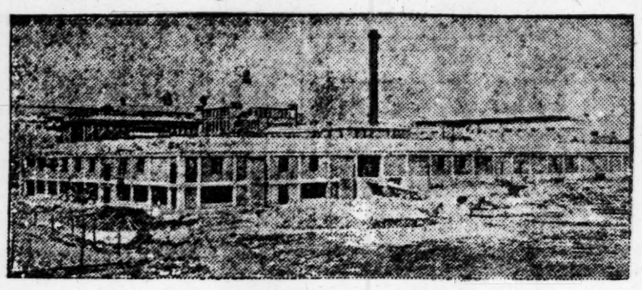
Record Time on Canvas Mill Made by Federal Prisoners



NEW TENT CANVASS PLANT.

Within seven weeks after congress had passed the bill appropriating $1,000,000 for the construction of a plant at the Atlanta federal prison to manufacture tent canvas for army, navy and government uses, the building is virtually ready for the installation of the machinery, which is expected by January 1. The mill will have a capacity of 6,000,000 yards of tent canvas yearly, all of which will be purchased by the government.

Immediately after the plant was authorized, Warden Fred Zerbst withdrew all workmen from the administration building and put them on the new plant, and he is being congratulated on the splendid progress which he has made. This plant is essential to the conduct of war and the warden is proud of the way with which the prisoners have rushed the construction.

The bill authorizing the plant provides for the payment of the prisoner-operatives at a scale of wages to be fixed by the department of justice.

While Warden Zerbst is proud of his cotton mill, he is prouder still of his farm, for which an appropriation of $200,000 has been made. "Good Words," the little prison paper, says the farm is the "apple of his eye."

Mrs. George Maxwell Here to Tell Of Value of Bien-Etre-Du-Blesse

"There is no doubt about the need and effectiveness of the Bien-Etre-Du-Blesse. It seeks to allay the suffering of these men who are fighting your fight; who are willing to die for you and liberty, if need be, and greater need exists today in France for our services than at any time since the war began," is the message Mrs. George Maxwell brings to Georgia. She arrived in Atlanta yesterday, is the guest of Mrs. Edward Torrence Donnelly at 67 East Fifteenth street, and will address a large assemblage of Atlanta's representative people at the Georgian Terrace hotel this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

Among those to meet Mrs. Maxwell was her co-worker, Miss Flora Bewick, a member of the Bien-Etre-Du-Blesse, who is home on furlough recovering from injuries received in ambulance duty in France.

Mrs. Maxwell had many callers at the home of Mrs. Donnelly Sunday. She is a woman of forceful and charming presence. Madame Poincare is president for France of the Bien-Etre-Du-Blesse, and Gertrude Atherton is the president for this country.

"It is from the dressing stations to the period of convalescence that this committee does its work. It is American boys now, as well as French, British, Italian and Belgian soldiers that we are serving. It is our boys as well as our allies' that we are asking you to help. It is a critical period, when every possible resource of the allied governments is being strained and when you are supporting this committee's work, you are actually doing your part to strengthen the allied cause and help win the war," stated Mrs. Maxwell in explaining her work.

"The committee supplies about 1,200 of the military hospitals in France and is seeking to establish diet kitchens in as many of them as possible.

"It supplements skilful surgery and careful nursing with the necessary nourishing things, and possibly one of our strongest claims to the approbation of the public is the fact that only two members of the society are paid workers; every penny goes into the purchase of those foods a sick man needs."

Miss Celeste Parrish, Noted Georgia Educator, Is Dead

Miss Celeste Parrish, the noted southern pedagogist and assistant supervisor of the rural schools of Georgia, died Saturday at the home of her adopted daughter, Mrs. James Stunt, of Clayton, Ga., and was buried there yesterday afternoon. Miss Parrish was a leading spirit in the Georgia educational association; in the Georgia Federation of Women's Clubs, and she was a member of the state board of the Woman's committee, Council of National Defense.

Miss Parrish was a native of Virginia, her family an old and distinguished one. Early in life she chose the teaching profession for a life career. She studied in the best institutions, and obtained her degree of pedagogy from the Chicago university, having made an enviable record there in the department of pedogogic psychology.

It was to fill that chair in the state normal school in Athens that Miss Parrish came to Georgia.

It was at the juncture in the history of education in the south when a more rational system of common school training was being agitated, and Miss Parrish saw the necessity for a broader opportunity in the state for the training of teachers. She sought to introduce in the normal college the department of the Practice school, whereby teachers while studying pedagogy, were given the opportunity to apply their knowledge by actually teaching under expert supervision, in a model school, a part of the Normal school course.

There were no funds available for this purpose, at the time, and Miss Parrish appealed to George Foster Peabody, a native Georgian, and a friend of the University of Georgia, and one of its trustees.

The Practice School.

It was following an interview she had with him at that time in Atlanta, that he gave through her, the liberal donation which made possible the establishment of the practice school at the State Normal; the Georgia Practice school being the third in the country; the first being in connection with the Teachers' College of Chicago university, and the second the Dewey Practice school in connection with Columbia university.

At the same time Miss Parrish began her agitation for a more practical expression of industrial and agricultural training in connection with the common school academic training.

She argued for the merging of these departments of education and through the press, on the lecture platform and through educational agencies she proved that such a step would mean but the rationalization of the school system, and the changes are now being gradually worked out. She had paved the way for the county demonstration agents now in every county of Georgia seeing their relation to practical education and for years she has appealed for a department of household economics for women in connection with the State College of Agriculture, which department has recently been established. Miss Mary Creswell, who heads the new department, was a pupil of Miss Parrish.

Her Pupils.

Miss Laura Smith, who recently resigned her important positions with the public school system of Atlanta to serve her country in France, was another pupil of Miss Parrish, and there are hundreds of young women teaching in all sections of the country today who will acknowledge that her teaching was one of the greatest inspirations in the making of their careers.

In her knowledge of human character and her especial knowledge of the south and the south's traditions and conditions, she believed in preparing for that unpreparedness she saw ahead in case of a national crisis.

She believed in a clear vision of things and in frankness in dealing with people at large that they might know the truth of their comparative conditions.

She was neither carping nor critical in her attitude, but in her tolerance she preached that gospel of truth telling about conditions as they are, which is being urged now by the United States government in its educational war propaganda.

While praising the good that good people do, Miss Parrish believed it was just and unfair to withhold from people a knowledge of their status as a whole. She believed that the life of the commonwealth depended not solely upon the accomplishment of the good and faithful, but upon the stirring and awakening of the indifferent and delinquent, that they might see the value of rendering an account of their stewardship as good citizens and factors of civilization, thereby contributing their part to the state and to the nation.

Miss Parrish was too busy a woman to count her friends. She never knew her enemies. She was brave and gentle hearted; she was fearless and reserved. She was strong in mind, powerful in spirit, and her love as a woman extended to all human kind.

ISMA DOOLY.

LOW PRICES FOR TEETH TREATMENT

Even if There Is Wartime, There Is No Excuse for Charging Exorbitant Prices for Dental Work--Charges Reasonable at the Atlanta Dental Parlors.

In having your teeth treated your first consideration should be quality—to go to a dentist who is going to do the job so well that it will never give you any trouble or pain afterwards. The next consideration is the price—to go to a dentist who isn't obsessed with the idea that because tradespeople are raising the price on groceries that he must follow suit and raise the price on dentistry. In patronizing the Atlanta Dental Parlors you will protect yourself on both of these points. This popular institution, which has been doing business in Atlanta for fifteen years, is charging the same prices as before the war. The quality of work done remains as high as before. Only the new painless methods are used. You are advised to go to the Atlanta Dental Parlors when your teeth need attention. The location is corner of Peachtree and Decatur streets (entrance 19½ Peachtree), Dr. C. A. Constantine, proprietor and in charge. Call any time. Sunday office hours, 9 to 1.—(adv.)

DERWILLO

The Famous Beautifier

Have you tried it yet? Thousands everywhere are using it. It is a wonderful tonic for the skin, defies hot summer sun, and causes wrinkles, tan, freckles, sallow skin, blackheads, sun spots, roughness, ruddiness to quickly disappear. It brings roses to the cheeks and makes anyone look 10 years younger. Gives a youthful complexion and "A skin you love to touch." A single application proves it. See large announcement soon to appear in this paper. Ask your druggist about it.—(adv.)

ATLANTA PASTORS URGE REGISTRATION

Appeal to Men Within the Draft Ages to Do Their Duty on Next Thursday Made From Many Pulpits.

DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER.

America's man power will decide the battle in France. If you have reached your 18th birthday and are not yet 46, and have not already registered, you must register September 12, at the precinct nearest your permanent residence. The penalty for failure to register is one year's imprisonment and a fine will not be accepted.

Every man who has reached his 18th birthday and is not yet 46 years of age was appealed to from pulpits by ministers all over Atlanta Sunday to register promptly on September 12, which is next Thursday.

The only men who do not have to register under the new selective service law, if they have reached the age of 18 years and are not yet 46, are those who are in the military or naval service.

A man must register in the precinct nearest the place that he lives on September 12 if that is his permanent home, it makes no difference where he lived last week or last month, the only question is where he lives on Thursday.

When Polls Open.

The polls will open at 7 a. m. and remain open until 9 p. m. Registrars will be in charge, but every registrant should inform himself before he goes to the polls as to the questions he will be called upon to answer.

Attention is also called to the fact that the white people can materially aid in keeping the colored people informed regarding the various requirements of the selective service laws, especially as pertains to registration, who should and who should not register.

The penalty for failure to register is one year's imprisonment, and no man can exonerate himself by the payment of a fine.

The entire draft machinery is in working order. Registrars have been named for all fifteen precincts in Atlanta. The only thing necessary to complete the operation is for every man who has reached his eighteenth birthday and is not yet 46, and has not registered in any registration held before September 12, to register on that day.

GROSSMAN RALLY WILL BE HELD THIS EVENING

Mayor-elect James L. Key, and others prominent in the political and civic affairs of the city, will address a gathering of workers in the interest of Leonard Grossman's candidacy for the legislature at the Kimball house at 8 o'clock tonight. The public are cordially invited. The meeting is being sponsored by the second ward neighbors of Mr. Grossman, the ward in which he was born, and now lives. Press Huddleston, Harry Poole, Al Martin, and others will be in attendance, as will Grossman volunteer workers from every section of the city.

He is billed to speak at the South shops, Inman yards today at noon, completing his canvass of all the Inman yards shops, Seaboard, W. & A., Georgia, and the railroad roundhouses, where he has been received with large and enthusiastic audiences.

His friends point to the written indorsement of Mr. Grossman by Garland Watkins, city attorney of College Park; Guy Parker, city attorney of East Point, and to his supporters in Bolton, Collins district, East Point and Hapeville, as evidence that he will run strong in the country precincts, and he is expected to run one, two in every city ward but one, they claim.

UPSHAW WILL SPEAK AT TUCKER'S MONDAY

W. D. Upshaw, candidate for congress, has accepted an invitation to speak at Tucker's this morning at 10 o'clock. Following this speech he will address the voters of DeKalb county during the noon recess of court at Decatur.

Mr. Upshaw will close his campaign with two rallies on Tuesday night. He will speak at Howell park, West End, at 8 o'clock, and in front the the Grady monument at 9 o'clock. The Woodmen Drum and Bugle corps has volunteered to furnish the music for both occasions.

PRIVATE BRUHY KILLED WHEN AIRPLANE FALLS

San Antonio, Texas, September 8.—Announcement was made today that Private Harvey A. Bruhy, of Kelly field, also was killed yesterday when Lieutenant Walter F. Buck, of New London, Conn., fell with his machine at a height of 4,000 feet. Bruhy's home as at West Bend, Wis.

Kelly field officials now attribute the accident to a wing collapse as the result of breaking wires. It is stated that no sign of fire was found in the wreckage.

FLOWERS ON GRAVES OF 280 U. S. SOLDIERS BURIED NEAR PARIS

Paris, September 8.—Upon the eastern slope of Mount Valerian are buried the 280 American soldiers who have died in Paris hospitals. Although the cemetery has been in use only three months, it is sought out by reverent American visitors and the graves, marked by the intertwined colors of the two republics, are constantly decorated with flowers.

Not content with acting as Godmothers to the American soldiers who return to Paris on furloughs, French mothers whose sons died that liberty might live, have adopted the boys from the United States even in death. To scriptions.

each little cross on Mount Valerian there is pinned a card showing that some woman has vowed the grave never shall be without a wreath or vase of flowers. Some of the floral pieces are of elaborate workmanship.

From the slopes of Valerian the beautiful panorama of the Paris region spreads out from the imposing hill, and is one of the most effective defense of the city. Visitors have said it seemed to them that even in death the young Americans are standing guard over the Paris they died to protect.

The oldest grave in the cemetery is that of Private Bough, of the 102d infantry, who died March 26 last. Most of the plates tacked to the wooden crosses bear more recent dates, and the majority say the soldier lying there belonged to the marine corps.

"Mort Pour La Patrio," read the in-

CENTRAL BANK & TRUST CORPORATION

CANDLER BUILDING

ATLANTA

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM

You Can't Recall It

—the money you needlessly may have spent last year and the years before. But each day hereafter you can spend wisely and for value only. Deposit the personal profit you can save from each dollar paid you in your savings account here. It pays because such money you can recall—with the compound interest earned, whenever needed.

ON THE ASIAN FRONT

WHEN the first detachment of American Engineers went to Siberia more than a year ago, they were clad, to a man, in Kirschbaum Uniforms .... And today, from the Vesle to Vladivostok, you will find thousands of army officers whose favorite uniform bears the Kirschbaum label....A uniform always good to look at—and, like the man who wears it, always game to the core.

SOLD AT OUR ACTUAL COST

14-oz. Serge	$31.25	20-oz. Whipcord	$45.00
18-oz. Serge	40.35	14-oz. Gabardine	39.50
14-oz. Whipcord	39.00	Cotton Gabardine	14.75

ALTERATIONS MADE WITHOUT CHARGE

We also carry a complete line of boots, shoes, puttees, hats, caps and other army accessories

Carlton Shoe & Clo. Co.

36 Whitehall Street

Army men are always welcome at Carlton's

Copyright, 1918, A. B. Kirschbaum Company

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FOUR (4) REASONS WHY T. E. PATTERSON SHOULD NOT BE RE-ELECTED PRISON COMMISSIONER

1. Patterson voted to commute the death sentence of Leo M. Frank.
2. He thus tried to over-ride all our Courts, including the U. S. Supreme Court.
3. The poor business management of the State Farm.
4. The deplorable condition of the Boy's Reformatory

VOTE FOR ALEX. E. KEESE

BRAVED SHELLFIRE TO REPAIR WIRE LINE

Gallant Story of Two Chums of a Manitoba Field Battery.

With the Canadian Forces in the Field, September 8.—(Canadian Press.) A gallant story is told of two signallers of a Manitoba field battery which has fought since the battle of the Ypres salient in 1916, through the Somme, Vimy Ridge, Lens, Hill 70, Passchendaele and the recent battle. They are chums, one coming from London, England, and the other from Winnipeg. It was just before the opening of a very important operation, when it was vitally important that telephone connection between the battery and brigade headquarters should be maintained at all costs.

They discovered that the line was down and though the enemy was straffing with a deadly shellfire, they went to work to find and repair the break. This done, they discovered that other batteries on the line were cut off and they proceeded to repair the whole line, just getting it into commission as "zero" hour struck.

Tales of individual heroism are legion, but none is more notable than the gallantry of the colonel of a Canadian Scottish battalion who, when his unit was in an exceedingly tight place last Monday, owing to its flank being in the air for lack of support, personally rallied it to the assault, leading his front rank by a hundred yards in the charge against the enemy machine gun position and thus snatching victory from what seemed disastrous defeat.

"He bore a charmed life," remarked one of his staff. His piper was wounded.

Remarkable, too, in the fighting of last week was the work of a Northern Alberta battalion which, when the whole left wing was held up by the strong enemy position in Jigsaw wood, stormed the village of Pelves on the Scarpe river and thence bombed its way up a communication trench to the center of the main enemy trench line. Dividing here a company worked to the left and another to the right, bombing as they went until the trenches were cleared and the machine gun position and "whiz bang" battery was taken from the rear. This exposed the north flank of Jigsaw wood and the enemy streamed back out of it. As they went this battalion poured in from the trenches they had occupied a tremendous rifle fire augmented by the captured trench mortars and machine guns.

"It was like plugging into a herd of buffalo in the days before the rail hit the north of Saskatchewan," said an old plainsman. "The Boche got out of that wood quick, but mighty few got over the ridge."

S. C. DEMOCRATS VOTE IN SECOND PRIMARY

Columbia, S. C., September 8.—South Carolina democrats will hold a second primary Tuesday to nominate a senator to succeed Senator Christie Bennet in serving out the unexpired term of the late Senator Tillman; an attorney general, commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, railroad commissioner, comptroller general and one representative in congress.

With the exception of comptroller general, the contests are brought over from the first South Carolina primary, held on August 27.

Carlton W. Sawyer, candidate for comptroller general without opposition, was accidentally killed three days before the primary, and this as a special primary will nominate his successor. Three candidates are in the race, Rutledge L. Osborne, appointed by Governor Manning to serve until the eelction; E. C. Elmore, of Pickens, and James A. Summersett, of Columbia.

William P. Pollock, of Cheraw, and Thomas H. Peeples, of Barnwell, are the candidates for the short senate term.

Sam M. Wolfe, of Anderson, and Claude N. Sapp, of Lancaster, seek the nomination for attorney general. B. Harris and W. D. Garrison, both of Anderson, are the candidates for commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, while the race for railroad commissioner is between H. H. Arnold, of Spartanburg, and A. A. Richardson, of Columbia.

In the fourth district a second race for congress will be decided between the incumbent, Sam J. Nicholls, and Horace L. Bomar. Both candidates are from Spartanburg.

In the first primary, candidates were nominated for the United States senate, governor, lieutenant governor, superintendent of education, and three places in congress.

VON HERTLING FAILS TO RIDE TWO HORSES

Copenhagen, September 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—The attempt of the imperial German chancellor, Count von Hertling, to ride two horses simultaneously in his house of lords speech recently, appears, judging by press comments to have resulted in his falling hard between them. That portion of the press favoring real Prussian franchise reform is disappointed and disgruntled by the chancellor's ambiguous warning that the lords could avoid too far-reaching concessions by accepting reform measures now, and the conservative press is up in arms over his appeal for acceptance of reforms as "protection and maintenance of the crown and dynasty."

The Agrariar Deutsche Tages Zeitung calls Hertling "the Prussian monarch's grave-digger."

The Kreuz Zeitung attacks Von Hertling for minimizing the crown's deserts and exaggerating the socialist's service and darkly warns him that monarchies do not crumble because they resist the unjustified demands of the masses, but because they "let themselves be forced down to the dangerous level of compromises."

The Pan-German Deutsche Zeitung declares that equal suffrage would be an undisguised surrender of the anti-monarchists' will which would endanger the dynasty and the crown.

So far as has been noted, only Germania, Von Hertling's organ, is satisfied with his speech.

LARGE REGISTRATION FOR HOLMES INSTITUTE

All departments of the Holmes institute will open this morning at 9 o'clock. Professor B. R. Holmes, in a lecture at Mt. Zion Second Baptist church yesterday, stated that never before was the registration for boarding department, where children are cared for while their parents are in service, been so large. A night school will be opened at once for the benefit of working people, and on September 23, a free cooking school, under the direction of expert cooks, will be opened for the training of colored women of Atlanta. Special lecture on domestic science will be delivered. The friends of the institution are enthusiastic in their appreciation of the work being done among the colored population.

Floating Mine Found.

Long Branch, N. J., September 8.—A floating mine, of foreign type, was found in the surf near here today. It weighs about 200 pounds, and bears the number, 524. It was taken to the proving ground at Sandy Hook for examination by army and navy officers.

IN OUR COMPLETE LINE of Auto Goggles the motorist will find eye-protection against all unfavorable conditions of road and atmosphere. John L. Moore & Sons, the Opticians, Grant Bldg., 42 N. Broad St. —(adv.)

WAR SAVINGS IN CHARGE OF U. S. RESERVE BANKS

Washington, September 8.—Secretary McAdoo announced today the adoption of suggestions by Frank A. Vanderlip, chairman of the national war savings committee, that the war savings organization be placed under the supervision of the federal reserve banks so that the activities of the war savings and Liberty Loan committees can be co-ordinated and eventually consolidated. This is expected to eliminate duplication of effort and perhaps decrease the expenses of operation.

The governor of each federal reserve bank will be appointed a director of war savings and will have supervision of all war sayings activities in his district, thus occupying the same relation to the war savings organization that he does now to the Liberty Loan organization.

DRAFT REGISTRANTS TO SELL LIBERTY BONDS

Cleveland, Ohio, September 8.—Seventy-five thousand Cleveland and Cuyahoga county draft registrants of deferred classification were organized here today into the Liberty army, at one of the greatest simultaneous gatherings of men ever held in the state. The organization, formed at sixty simultaneous gatherings, called by the twenty local draft boards, will sell Liberty Bonds and Thrift Stamps, and solicit war fund subscriptions and act as home guard.

The movement probably will become national in scope and character and will provide the government with an army of millions of civilian soldiers throughout the country. H. L. Rhode, general manager of Uncle Sam's Salesmen, the organization with which the idea originated here, expects soon to make his headquarters in Washington to create and take charge of the National Liberty army. Almost every man between 21 and 31 in the country, not in active military service, responded to the calls and pledged to buy or dispose of $100 worth of War Savings Stamps by September 21. If unsuccessful they are given the option of securing pledges for the balance by October 1.

Many of those attending the meetings qualified for the "ace" badge of the campaign by purchasing $500 worth of stamps.

All friends of Dr. John C. White invited to his campaign headquarters, 11½ Whitehall street, at 8 o'clock Monday and Tuesday evenings. Good short speeches.

(Advertisement.)

Judge Ben Hill's Attitude Towards Auto Thieves Upheld

Manager Harrison, of Automobile Underwriters' Detective Bureau, makes statement.

The Sunday papers carry advertisements purporting to show why citizens should vote **against** Judge Ben H. Hill.

The wording of the advertisements suggest the inference that Judge Hill has paroled nearly every automobile thief brought before him, and it flatly states that the offenders so paroled have gone forth to continue their stealing and assault policemen. Six cases are cited.

The following cases disprove the assertion that Judge Hill has probated nearly all the automobile thieves:

State vs. Mitchell, five-year sentence; in penitentiary.
State vs. Jackson, five-year sentence; in penitentiary.
State vs. Yarter, five-year sentence; in penitentiary.
State vs. Cody, three-year sentence; in penitentiary.
State vs. Carson, five-year sentence; in jail pending appeal.
State vs. Garr, five-year sentence; in jail pending appeal.
State vs. McWhorter, five-year sentence; in jail pending appeal.
State vs. Gilly, three-year sentence; in chaingang.
State vs. Lovejoy, one-year sentence; in chaingang.
State vs. Stanley, three-year sentence; in chaingang.
State vs. Williams, two-year sentence; in chaingang.
State vs. Thompson, one-year sentence; in chaingang.
State vs. Jester, five-year sentence; in jail pending appeal.
State vs. Bundy, four-year sentence; in chaingang.
State vs. Hill, one-year sentence; in chaingang.

Here are fifteen cases of chaingang sentences during the past year, as opposed to six cases of probation cited by Judge Hill's anonymous critic.

The facts with reference to the six cases should be made public:

State vs. Gilly. This boy, 19 years of age, was not placed on probation, but his case was referred to the probation office for investigation, resulting in an adverse report. Meanwhile Gilly skipped his bond. He was apprehended at Carrollton and sentenced by Judge Hill to three years in the chaingang, it being known at the time that the Tennessee courts would claim him at the expiration of the three-year sentence. He did not strike Officer T. W. Clack with a billy. Officer Clack had his feet on the pavement and his hands on the steering wheel of the machine Gilly was driving and was thrown to the ground when the machine started off.

State vs. Roberts, Shelton, McCoy and Henderson. These boys ranged in age from 15 to 19, and were put on probation by Judge Hill and have been continuously working since, leading regular lives and making good. One is farming, and will market a good crop this year. Another is making $35 per week in a factory. A third is doing well in Birmingham, and the fourth is with an Atlanta concern that has raised his wages three times within five months. These boys were the tools of older men and when they confessed they gave information that resulted in the conviction of their principals and the recovery of a number of automobiles. When they pleaded guilty the undersigned, of his own accord and because it was the just and merciful thing to do, made a plea for them in open court and urged that they be put on probation.

Representing every automobile insurance company writing theft insurance in the South, and on whom the financial losses from stolen automobiles fall heaviest, being entrusted by those companies with the special work of recovering stolen automobiles, and assisting the civil authorities to minimize the theft of automobiles, knowing the situation in intimate detail both with respect to thieves and stolen cars, I can say with emphasis and certainty that the probating of these four boys has helped them and their families and has injured no one.

The automobile thieves who assaulted Detective Doyal several days ago are known to the authorities and have not been before Judge Hill for any cause.

The stealing of automobiles has increased over the United States 800% in three years. In Atlanta the thefts during the past summer have been much lighter than the summer of 1917. No small part of the credit for this is due to Judge Hill's sending the principal offenders to the chaingang.

JOHN M. HARRISON.

(Advertisement.)

Judge Hill Makes Strong and Interesting Answer to the Criticism of His Record Published in the Sunday Papers in Behalf of Mr. Humphries

He Denounces the "Insinuations" Against His Character as Untrue and the "Charges" as Slanderous and Cowardly

To the Voters of Fulton County:

A two-column article is published in all the Sunday papers of the city, with the caption: "Why the People Should Vote Against Judge Benjamin H. Hill." The writer attacks by adroit insinuations my integrity as a Judge, and by direct charge my consistence as a Judge. For these reasons I prefer to make a personal reply.

First, as to the insinuations. It is stated that a large expense is incurred in advertisements in advocating my re-election, and the insinuation is made that certain interests in Atlanta, meaning the Georgia Railway and Power company, or certain men, meaning Asa G. Candler, are paying these expenses. The Georgia Railway and Power company is not paying any of my expenses. Its most prominent attorney, I understand, is against me, and for Mr. Humphries. Asa G. Candler is not paying any part of my expenses. My friends—prominent members of the Bar, and individual citizens, who are greatly interested in my election, and who know that I am not able to pay these expenses myself—have generously done so, for which generosity I am very grateful. After the election the names of all these friends will be published, and the amounts they have given, under oath, as required by law.

THE CELEBRATED BLACKMAIL CASE

Now as to the direct charges against my judicial consistency and sincerity.

1. The case of Mrs. Hirsch, convicted of blackmailing. In open court, upon the reception of the verdict of guilty, I gave Mrs. Hirsch the same sentence I had imposed on Cook, because I thought and so stated, that they were equally guilty. Subsequently, the husband of Mrs. Hirsch, a citizen of Atlanta, highly esteemed by all who know him, came to my office. He represented to me that his wife was a very feeble woman physically, having just passed through two capital operations; that he had suffered greatly on account of the scandalous disclosures connected with the trial; that he wanted to send his wife to her people and to support her until she could get something to do for a living, and he entreated me to change the sentence and allow him to pay a fine, stating that he only had $500, $200 of which he would need for his wife's actual expenses until she could get work. Acting on my own initiative, without consulting Mrs. Hirsch's lawyers, Mr. Candler or his lawyer, or the Solicitor-General, I complied with Mr. Hirsch's request and allowed him to pay a fine of $300. I was also moved to do this by the knowledge that the woman was utterly ruined in character, having lost her position as an honest woman and loyal wife, neither of which she could ever regain, and no sentence could add to her suffering or degradation. If my opponent can get any man to vote against me because of my action in this case, I am willing to lose the vote of such man. The man, Cook, chief conspirator in the blackmailing offense, has received the maximum penalty for his crime, and unless the Court of Appeals gives him a new trial he will have to suffer, so far as I am concerned.

JUDGE HILL'S SENTENCES IN AUTOMOBILE LARCENIES

2. As to the automobile cases. Since the change of the law making the theft of an automobile a felony, punishable from one to five years in the penitentiary, I have tried twenty-one cases of this character in which there have been convictions. Nine of these offenders were given the maximum sentence of five years in the penitentiary, one four years, three three years each, four twelve months in the county chaingang, with alternative of fines from $300 to $500. In these four cases there were extenuating circumstances, and the Solicitor-General and the owners of the cars recommended clemency. Four boys, from 16 to 18 years old, entered pleas of guilty and were placed on probation by the court. These boys are Paul Roberts, Harry Henderson, Ewell McCoy and Delmar Shelton. It was done on the recommendation of the Solicitor-General in open court, he stating that the boys had been used by men to commit these thefts, and that with the information they had given to his office these men had been indicted and convicted, and a number of the automobiles recovered. Besides this recommendation of the Solicitor-General, Mr. John M. Harrison, representing the insurance companies which had to pay for these stolen automobiles, for the same reasons given by the Solicitor-General, joined in his request for probation. It was shown to the court further that the boys in question were sons of widows, whose fathers had died while the boys were infants; that these auto thefts were their first offenses, and they had been led into them by the temptation of large sums of money promised to them, and in some cases paid to them, by the men in question. And so tempted they had fallen. With these facts before me I was induced to give these boys another chance. I am glad to state that so far each one of them has made good. These boys had no chance in life, and I was glad that I had the opportunity to give them a chance. I am sure that no lawyer fit to be judge, considering all these facts, would have acted differently.

I did not probate Ross Gilley. I let him out on parole for a week, pending the examination of his case, and while at large he stole another car. Being caught by the vigilant officers, he was sentenced to three years in the first case. The theft he committed while at large and the assault he made on the officer will both be before the court, and if he is convicted he will be given just such punishment as the court thinks he deserves.

Arthur Pope I first sentenced for five years. Many good citizens appealed to me in his behalf, asking that he be permitted to join the army.

Besides, I was strongly moved to send Arthur Pope to the army because of an instance of probation occurring about a year before. A poor boy named J. D. Dixon, 20 years of age, had wandered from his home in Mississippi and was stranded in Atlanta. Under stress of hunger he committed the crime of larceny. He pleaded guilty and begged me to let him go to the army. I knew nothing of his previous history, but being impressed by his honest face and manly bearing, I granted his request. Just before Pope was sentenced I had received a letter from my probationer, Dixon, written somewhere "in sunny France," telling me that he was in the trenches making good use of the liberty I had given him in fighting that all men might have liberty, and many times thinking of the "kindly old Judge" who had given him a chance to redeem himself, and praying that God would let him come back to Atlanta with a medal on his breast to prove that he had made good.

I was deeply touched by this letter, and felt prouder of this act of clemency than any other in my judicial career. I wanted another soldier in France. So I granted the request of Pope's friends. I only regret that he did not prove a good soldier, but deserted. If he is caught the military authorities will probably punish him for desertion. But if they do not he will be made to suffer the five-year sentence imposed by this court.

SIGNIFICANT OMISSIONS OF THE RECORD

Let me call the attention of all fair-minded men to the following significant omission of the whole truth by the writer of the article in behalf of Mr. Humphries. He did not have the ordinary fairness to give the entire record of the Court relating to automobile cases. He selected only those cases he thought would help his candidate, mislead the public, and put the Judge in an unfavorable light. Nothing is more unfair to a Judge than to criticise his judgments without stating all the facts, and nothing is more cowardly than to suppress a part of the truth.

The writer of this article in favor of Mr. Humphries says that my conduct as a Judge in the cases mentioned above, and others which he does not mention, and my conduct generally as Judge, had become so "intolerable" that one hundred members of the Atlanta Bar were induced to "demand"(?) that Mr. Humphries run against me in order to obtain relief. Yet 300 lawyers out of 366 now practicing at this Bar have approved my record as "able, efficient, kind, just and impartial," and have urged the people to "re-elect me as a well-deserved recognition of my services in their behalf." And I may also say in this connection that quite a number of the lawyers who signed Mr. Humphries' endorsement as to his fitness for office stated to me that they intended to vote for my re-election, as they did not think it inconsistent to do so, as they only endorsed Mr. Humphries' qualification, and did not promise to vote for him.

I now desire to state that I am willing to leave my record as a Judge of the superior court to the decision of my professional brethren and abide their decision. I would not preside over a Bar that did not believe that I measured fully up to the requirements of the office, and did not want me for their Judge.

It is not necessary for me "to PROMISE to stand for law and order." I have already DEMONSTRATED by my RECORD that I DO STAND for LAW and ORDER. That record I submit to the people of this county, and the fact that I stood for it is the only reason why I now have opposition.

I was not "born in politics," but in a small cottage in the good old county of Troup. I have not made "my living in politics." I have endeavored to make it by an honest practice of my profession. True, I have been entrusted by my fellow citizens in the office of Solicitor-General and the Court of Appeals and four years in my present office, and for my services, which I have every assurance have been entirely satisfactory, I have received a fair compensation. I rely upon the votes of the people of Fulton county who have known me and my family for nearly half a century and who have never heard a true charge against my character as a man or my integrity as a public official, to rebuke by their suffrage the anonymous scribbler and slanderer.

BENJ. H. HILL.

Theatrical Amusements

ATLANTA THEATER — LAST WEEK
TODAY AT 2:30 & 8:15
D. W. Griffith's Triumph
HEARTS OF THE WORLD — HEARTS OF THE WORLD
The Sweetest Love Story Ever Told
Prices: Night, 25c to $1.50 Mats., 25c to $1.00
BOX OFFICE OPENS 10 A. M.

LOEW'S GRAND — BIG SHOWS LITTLE PRICES
Continuous from ..... P. M.
Vaudeville ..... 3:30, 7 & 9 P. M.
Afternoon, 10, 15c ..... Night, 10, 20, 30c
(Prices include War Tax.)
BURKE & BURKE, Farce Comedy Playlet
SHEPPARD & OTT, Follies of Vaudeville
WILLIAMS SISTERS, Dance Originalities
NEVILLE & BROCK, Comedy and Singing
ROBERTO, Juggler
VIOLA DANA, in "FLOWER OF THE DUSK"

MOTION PICTURES

RIALTO — "HOME OF SCREEN SUCCESSES" — DAILY 11 TO 11—ADULTS 15¢ CHILDREN 10¢
Paramount-Artcraft Home
ELSIE FERGUSON
beautiful star in
"HEART OF THE WILD"

B. F. KEITH'S LYRIC — SUPREME VAUDEVILLE
"All For The Ladies"
With pretty girls, pretty costumes, pretty scenery. Norwood and Hall, Ryan and Joyce and other big ones.

FORSYTH — DAILY 11 TO 11 — ADULTS 15¢ CHILDREN 10¢
Paramount-Artcraft Stars
WALLACE REID
in "THE SOURCE"
and a clever comedy

(Advertisement.)

WHO IS THE FARMERS' FRIEND, HARRIS, HOWARD OR HARDWICK?

In advertisements of Wm. Schley Howard, an alleged quotation from an unnamed northern paper, said to have appeared in The Catoosa Record, charges Wm. J. Harris with abuse of the Georgia farmer as disloyal and unpatriotic. This, like many other advertisements from the same source, is ABSOLUTE FALSE.

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

HARDWICK goes about the state prating of his friendship for the "wool-hat boys," but in Congress he voted against their interests when he opposed the nitrate bill and many other agricultural measures.

HOWARD, with a reckless disregard for truth, says anything, promises anything, does nothing but talk and is so thoroughly discredited that he could accomplish nothing, if he had the desire.

HARRIS is the only man who acts when an emergency arises.

HERE IS THE PROOF!

A movement was started to fix the price of cotton—the main dependence of the Georgia farmer.

What did Howard do? Nothing.

What did Hardwick do? Nothing.

What did Harris do? He immediately got busy with telegrams of protest to Washington. As a result the President telegraphed him as follows:

The White House,
Washington, D. C.,
September 6.

William J. Harris,
Atlanta, Ga.

No cause for concern about the price of cotton. The plan is merely for an impartial inquiry to ascertain whether agreements would be serviceable in stabilizing transactions.

WOODROW WILSON.

The Georgia farmer will not be deceived by empty words or fooled by fake advertisements.

He knows that Wm. J. Harris is the man who has the desire, the ability and the influence to be a real friend to the farmer in the U. S. Senate.

GREAT PORT CITY FOR UNITED STATES

Built on the French Coast. Army Storage Base Represents an Investment of $30,000,000.

American Port, Western France, August 20.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The colony of warehouses, docks and shops forming the base storage depot of the American armies here is bewildering in its magnitude.

Approaching the base is like coming into some great industrial city such as Manchester or Chicago. Off to the right rise fifteen giant chimneys puffing black smoke from a group of factories. A mammoth refrigerating plant, said to be one of the largest in the world, looms against the sky. To the left is the glare of furnaces and forges, where cannon and locomotives are being made, assembled and mounted. All about is the movement of vast and intricate railway traffic and the hum of a colossal industry. This base of American army supplies is the growth of the last five months, erected out of almost nothing by the impelling necessity of war. The colonel at headquarters summed up some of the essentials of what had been accomplished:

This army storage base represents an investment of $30,000,000, for buildings and plant alone and not for the vast stocks of army supplies.

It covers an area four miles long by a mile wide—the area of a city—with a great docking system and deep-water piers.

It is laid out for the storage of a million tons of army supplies, but the capacity is elastic and may be increased to two million tons. A million tons is the capacity of 1,000 ocean liners, or a ton for every man of an army of a million men.

There are 250 miles of railway tracks interlocking the vast network of warehouses and yards.

There are 4,500,000 square feet of covered storage, that is buildings with floor space and roof, and 12,000,000 square feet of open storage, in all 16,500,000 square feet of army supplies, stored and stacked from ten to fifty feet high like a range of low mountains.

Great Ocean Pier.

The ocean pier under construction will accommodate six to twelve ocean steamers drawing 30 feet of water. With the dock facilities of the nearby city there will be an unloading capacity of 15,000 to 20,000 tons of American army supplies a day. That is, two or three ships can be turned around every day.

At one point a pier 2,600 feet long and half a mile wide is being built for general merchandise and high explosives, and just back of it is rising a huge storage depot of ammunition and high explosives.

In all there will be 184 warehouses, of which 84 are entirely of steel manufactured in the United States, and sent here ready to be put together. It has taken on an average four days to put up one of these mammoth buildings. These buildings grow as if by magic, in a day, and by miles and miles. Most of these buildings, about 180 of them, are 400 feet long and 50 feet wide. Practically all of the work has been done in the last five months.

At one point it was necessary to build a concrete dam 45 feet high—a work comparing with the great Keokuk dam—in order to bring water to one of the great base hospitals adjacent to the plant, with 20,000 beds.

From these warehouses there is always a stream of supplies going forward to an army of more than a million men. There is always a reserve of fifteen days' supplies inside the advance zone, where the army is fighting, thirty additional days of reserve supplies in the intermediate zone half way up to the fighting line, and forty-five more days of reserve supplies here at the base ports ready to be moved up as fast as emergency requires. This makes in all 90 days, three months, of army supplies always in reserve, so that the army could get along for three months if not another pound arrived, whereas, in fact, the steady stream keeps on coming, uninterruptedly, supplying the day-to-day needs and always maintaining the safe margin of reserve.

Like Big Department Store.

Inside one of the big army warehouses was like being inside some huge wholesale department store. Many were for food stores, with boxes stacked up to the 50-foot roof, of cornbeef hash, breakfast foods, canned salmon and canned bacon, oleomargarine, jam, parboiled roast beef, cotton towels, toilet paper, pork and beans, smoking tobacco, macaroni, hominy, soap and every conceivable article needed for an army of men. The sacks of flour filled warehouse after warehouse for almost a mile, indicating the tremendous reserve of this standard of life. Beans seemed to be another standard in exceptional strong reserve, and the tobacco stock was also very heavy, with sugar, syrup, coffee, rice, bacon, potatoes, evaporated fruit and condensed milk showing full quotas.

It was the same in the other warehouses devoted to army clothing, shoes, medical supplies, signal corps and aviation supplies, everywhere rose the mountain piles of service coats, trousers, underclothes, socks, puttees, field shoes and an infinite variety of articles for all needs and branches of this vast war machine. In the yards the open storage covered acre after acre of baled hay covered with canvas, with barrels, wagons, trucks and an endless array of military material.

American railway cars drawn by American locomotives over American tracks lined warehouses and crowded the yards. The American standard railway car now used for this army service has a gray wood body, with six steel windows which open downward when the car is used for soldiers or horses, or close tight when used as box car. There were fully 2,000 of these cars on the tracks, and hundreds of American locomotives, with steady streams of traffic moving forward to the war zone.

(Advertisement.)

Leonard J. Grossman, Born In Atlanta, For State Legislature

Hundreds of Endorsements, Including Mayor-Elect James L. Key and Men In All Walks of Life, From All Factions of City, Make Him Safe Candidate and His Election Certain, Say His Friends.

Grossman's Workers Will Rally In Kimball House Tonight

Demanding More Funds for Education, Grossman Pledges Aid to Schools and Declares Against Making a Political Football Out of School System.

Leonard Grossman, one of the leading candidates for the legislature from Fulton county, was born in Atlanta, in the Second ward, where he now lives. He started his education in the old Fraser street school and graduated at the Atlanta Law School, after working his way through law school in Chicago. His early struggle for an education, and his success as a popular lawyer of Fulton county is an open book, that he who runs may read. He has been practicing law in Atlanta for some years, ever since his admission to the bar, and his qualifications as one of the three representatives from Fulton are well known. Briefly summarized in a petition prepared by Mayor-elect James L. Key, and endorsed by hundreds, the endorsement is in part as follows:

To the Voters of Fulton County.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Fulton county, cheerfully endorse the candidacy of Mr. Leonard Grossman for one of Fulton county's representatives. Born in Fulton county, his intimate familiarity with local interests, his splendid abilities as a lawyer, and his thoroughly progressive attitude as a citizen, all make him a distinctly eligible choice for this position. Mr. Grossman's acquaintance with public affairs in general eminently qualifies him to render valuable service in the legislature to Fulton county and to the State of Georgia as a whole.

We commend Mr. Grossman to our friends and ask their support for him:

Among hundreds of indorsements, this petition includes the following signers: James L. Key, Devereaux F. McClatchey, Marshall Nelms, Claude A. West, John S. McClelland, Dr. B. Wildauer, James M. (Jim) Hollowell, Victor H. Kriegshaber, E. L. Quinn, J. Ben Daniel, L. Z. Gordon, Joseph Lazear, Garland Watkins, city attorney of College Park; Guy Parker, city attorney of East Point; Hugh B. Cobb, secretary Democratic Executive Committee; Steve Glass, M. C. Strickland, Dick Jemison, John F. Pate, Joe M. Shearer, Thos. W. Moore, of the South Bend District; C. D. Huffines, G. W. Lyons, John S. Highsmith, Police Commissioners James W. Maddox, Aldine Chambers, Harry Poole, W. C. Stradley; Councilman Al. H. Martin, of the Second; Councilman J. A. Couch, of the Fifth; Alderman C. B. Garner, of the Fifth; J. W. Hammond, J. E. Bowden, O. H. Starnes, R. W. Underwood, Eugene Oberdorfer, George W. Grubbs, N. T. Jones, William P. Neill, Paul Donehoo, Judge O. H. Puckett, A. R. Branch, Jake Jacobs, Chess Lagomarsino, John M. Green, Jesse B. Lee, N. L. Campbell, G. E. Edwards, W. H. Middlebrooks, J. W. Helms, J. W. Dunne, C. J. Conley, C. P. Mullin, W. A. Ribelin, Albert Beard, D. H. Hall, E. D. Upshaw, R. O. Macon, J. H. Simmon, E. E. Gilleland, C. E. Marshall, D. D. Wallace, T. L. Dempsey, W. C. V. McDonald, H. M. Maddox, W. C. Carraway, A. J. Callaway, G. O. Holcombe, W. F. Watkins, C. F. Jackson, Harry Silverman, Eugene Dickey, J. A. Harper, Sam Goldstein, W. E. Fleming, G. C. Holcombe, H. L. McWaters, G. K. Dennis, Dr. M. C. Martin, G. A. Dean, Wharton O. Wilson, H. L. Bellingrath, W. M. Nails, E. Lichtenstein, W. J. Gilleland, T. S. Skipper, J. C. Williams, W. H. Carson, John Fellis and many others.

SCHOOL REFORMS

"I believe the schools should be on the same high plane as the home, above reproach and beyond corruption," said Leonard Grossman, whose patriotic stand on the school question is widely indorsed, as is his demand for increased pay for school teachers without compromise.

His platform is a winner, including election of all department heads by the people, and harmony between the city administration and Fulton's representatives.

Mr. Grossman stands for constructive legislation, better roads and adequate pension provision for city employees.

Leonard Grossman's friends have reserved the Kimball Convention hall, where a rally will be held in his behalf tonight at 8 o'clock, sponsored by his neighbors of the Second ward, to which the public is cordially invited. Mayor-elect James L. Key and others will address the meeting. His candidacy is in the hands of a patriotic citizenry, and his friends predict his overwhelming election, urging on all voters of Fulton county:

Vote for your favorite son for the Legislature. You should include Leonard Grossman among the three representatives on your ticket as an indorsement of his early struggles, his clean life, his clean and dignified race, and his conservative platform previously announced.

HOLY AND HONKLESS SUNDAY WAS KEPT BY NEW YORKERS

New York, September 8.—New York city today, under the urge of the fuel administration's request against the unnecessary use of gasoline, backed by the entire police traffic squad, was constrained to keep Sunday holy and honkless.

Reports from all sections of the city and the surrounding territory indicated that New York had vastly bettered last Sunday's gasoline conservation record, when it was estimated 74 per cent of all gasoline pleasure riding was suspended.

Placards explaining why the machines were in use were affixed to most of the automobiles that ventured out. "Undertaker attending funeral," was the label on one car which preceded a funeral cortege to a cemetery.

Taxicabs which operated from railroad stations bore placards announcing they had been authorized to run by the fuel administration. But most of the hotel taxicab stands were closed.

The police crusade started shortly after midnight, and scores of automobiles in the theatrical district, who did not realize Sunday had commenced, were stopped and listed. But with the dawn of Sunday morning pleasure riding had practically ceased.

PERCENTAGE CONDITION OF LOUISIANA CANE

New Orleans, September 8.—John S. Denee, field agent for the bureau of crop estimates, United States department of agriculture, announced tonight that the percentage condition of sugar cane on September 1, based on reports from all growing sections of Louisiana, was 86.4 per cent of normal, compared with 85.2 a month ago, and 90 per eent a year ago. The condition, it was announced, forecasts a probable production of 4,486,752 short tons of sugar cane on September 1, based on ber will largely determine the size of the crop.

BENNY KAUFF WANTED TO FINISH THE SEASON

It was a great disappointment for Benny Kauff not to be able to finish the season with the Giants. Three days before the end of the campaign for 1918 he received word from Camp Sherman that his colonel had refused to extend his leave, and so Benny had to pack up and get back to camp post-haste. Kauff, who was made a corporal a few weeks after he had joined the colors, expects to win a sergeant's stripes before long, and he will undoubtedly rise even higher, if he makes as good a soldier is he did a ball player.

SERIES SHORTS

The record distribution to the players was in 1912, when, after eight games, the Red Sox players, 22 in all, got $4,024 each.

In 1905 the Giants beat the Athletics four games to 1, all the games being shut-outs.

Center Fielder Paskert and Catcher Killifer, of the Cubs, were with the Phillies in 1915.

Cable reports of each game are being sent to the troops in Europe

The price of box seats, which a year ago sold for $5, has been reduced to $3. Grandstand reserved seats sell for $1 and $1.50; pavilion seats for $1, and bleacher seats for 50 cents.

Pitcher Tyler, of the Cubs, was one of the three stars who landed a National league flag for Boston in 1914. He beat the Athletics one of the four straight games. On the Boston club that year were Mann and Deal, who are teammates again.

The Home-Run King.

The best home-run record of latter-day baseball was hung up five years ago today by Jackley, a catcher of the Ironton club, of the Ohio State league. On September 9, 1913, in a game with Hamilton, Jackley got five safe hits in five trips to the plate off the delivery of Pitcher Hart, and four of his smashes were home runs, the fifth being a single. Several old-timers in both the majors and the minors equalled Jackley's home-run record, but modern conditions make Jackley's the best of the bunch. A couple of years before performing his memorable feat, Jackley had been given a trial by the Phillies, but failed to make good.

Other sluggers who have knocked out four home runs in a game include Crooks, of Omaha, Western association, in 1899; Bobby Lowe, of the Boston Nationals, in 1894; Bottenus, of Buffalo, Eastern league, in 1895, and Ed Delehanty, of the Phillies, in 1896.

A mask through which air can be breathed from the resevoir of th air-brake system has been invented for the use of railroad engineers while running through long tunnels or snow sheds, where the air often is foul.

All friends of Dr. John C. White invited to his campaign headquarters, 11½ Whitehall street, at 8 o'clock Monday and Tuesday evenings. Good short speeches.

PLANNING TO HASTEN MAIL FOR SOLDIERS

Men in First-Line Trenches to Receive Letters in Three Weeks.

New York, September 8.—American soldiers in the front line trenches in France will receive their home letters within three weeks after mailing if plans now being worked out by army postal officials are successful.

Captain Frank E. Frazier, assistant director of the American expeditionary forces' postal service in France, has returned to the United States to put into effect plans for expediting the delivery of American mail to the soldiers in France. He said today:

"With what has been done or is now being done to insure the prompt delivery of mail, there should be no occasion for delay or non-delivery of letters to our soldirs in France if those writing them from home will realize that the slightest inaccuracy or obscurity in the address of a letter is almost certain to cause delay and may result in non-delivery."

One million letters arrive in France every day addressed to members of the American expeditionary forces, according to an estimate of the military postal authorities.

Steps taken to expedite mail from the United States to France, according to the statement, include: The turning over of complete military information as to the location of troops in France by the military authorities to the military and domestic postal officers; the issuance of orders sending mail on every ship destined for any port in France organized to receive mail, and the adoption of a scheme of designation for groups of unattached soldiers sent from the United States to replacement camps in France.

"A complete postal system corresponding to that in the United States is now in operation in France with a central postoffice located at Tours," the statement continues. "This service, except the distribution and dispatch of mails to the United States, is entirely under military control.

"In view of the duplication of names in the American expeditionary forces, the absence of any distinguishing designation for groups of casual or replacement men has been a source of difficulty in the delivery of mail. Thousands of soldiers are being sent to France every month from this country for replacement purposes. It is estimated that 300,000 letters a month were delayed from this cause. This delay in delivery will not occur under arrangements which have just been made to have each replacement unit of 250 men, as it leaves camp in the United States given a distinctive company number which it will retain until it reaches a replacement camp in France. Every member of such unit will then be one of 250 men instead of one of one and half million men.

"The matter of the address to insure prompt delivery is of vital importance. The misspelling of a name or the use of initials where a word should be spelled out may not only retard the delivery of a letter, but may prevent its being delivered at all. Many thousands of letters are being constantly received which cannot be promptly delivered, if delivered at all, on account of the manner in which they are addressed.

"A letter for an American soldier in Europe should be so addressed as to show his rank, his full name, including his middle name, his company or battery and his regiment, as well as the branch of service. A letter to "John Walter Smith, Jr.," a private in Company L, of the address of the sender to appear in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope:

Return to
Mrs. John Walter Smith, (stamp)
——— Street,
Boston, Mass.

Private John Walter Smith, Jr.,
Co. L, 102nd Infantry,
American E. F.
Via. N. Y.

TODAY IN PUGILISM

1841—Tom Hyer defeated John McCluster for the American championship in 101 rounds at Caldwell's Landing, New York.

1905—Battling Nelson knocked out Jimmy Britt in eighteen rounds at San Francisco.

1908—Battling Nelson won lightweight championship by knocking out Joe Gans in 21 rounds at Colma, Cal.

HUNGER DRIVES NEGRO TO YIELD TO OFFICERS

Vicksburg, Miss., September 8.—Ed Farrar, negro, charged with the murder two weeks ago of Mrs. B. A. Jones, a white woman, at her home near Nitta Yuma, and the shooting and wounding of her husband, today surrendered to the county authorities and was placed in jail here. The negro was sought by a posse for more than a week, but remained securely hidden near the scene of the shooting. Hunger drove him to surrender, he said.

According to he continental press, the Germans have taken advantage of the war to develop the Polish market for their goods. Two years ago several chambers of commerce in east Germany, together with the Berlin chamber, combined to establish a joint bureau in Poland. This bureau now represents eighty-four trade bodies and has opened show rooms in Warsaw, Lodz, Kalisz, Chenstochow, Sosnowice and elsewhere. It negotiates the purchase and sale of articles not subject to government control and finds suitable agents for German firms.

Veazie, Maine, boasts that there is not a male of draft age left in the town, all having gone into the service, either through enlistment or by the draft.

The Congo is one of the widest waterways on the globe. In some places it is so wide that vessels may pass one another and yet be out of sight.

(Advertisement.)

False Signatures to Frank Harwell's Advertisement

Containing False Charges Against Alex Stephens Appearing in Newspapers

Atlanta, Ga., September 5th, 1918.

Mr. Alex. W. Stephens,
Atlanta, Ga.

Dear Sir:

I have been shown a copy of an advertisement headed, "Record of A. W. Stephens. What his home people among whom he has lived for 17 years say about him," purporting to be an extract from a record published in 1912, attacking you as a lawyer, et cetera. My name among others is published as having signed this statement.

I never signed this paper, nor authorized it to be signed. I was out of the city at the time this publication was first made, and did not know of it until a considerable while afterwards. I have never made any such charges, and wish it distinctly understood that I do not endorse them.

This statement is made without indicating my position in the present campaign.

Very truly,
(Signed) JACK J. SPALDING.

We, whose names appear to said circular, never signed the above described paper attacking Mr. Stephens, nor did we authorize our names signed to it. We never made any such charges and do not indorse them. This statement is made without indicating our position in the present campaign.

(Signed)

CLIFFORD L. ANDERSON	MELL R. WILKINSON
DANL. W. ROUNTREE	BEN J. CONYERS
W. D. ELLIS, JR.	EUGENE M. MITCHELL
GEORGE M. BROWN	E. V. CARTER
FRANK E. CALLAWAY	J. CARROLL PAYNE
P. H. BREWSTER	H. C. PEEPLES
JAS. L. KEY	E. R. BLACK
HARVEY HATCHER	J. S. CANDLER

"What His Home People Say About Him"

An Able Lawyer and Stands Well Among Home People

Alex. Stephens led the ticket for Judge of the Court of Appeals in both his home counties of Fulton and Wilkes two years ago, receiving more votes in these two counties alone than Frank Harwell, when he ran for the same office in 1906, received in the entire state. These two counties gave Stephens 5,738 votes, while Harwell in 1906 received 5,354 in the entire state.

He received the above vote and was elected by the people of Georgia after the leading jurists of his home county and the State had indorsed him. Among them appear the names of many of those whose names are falsely attached to this advertisement attacking him.

A PARTIAL LIST OF THOSE ENDORSING MR. STEPHENS FROM AMONG HIS HOME BAR IN 1916—

We, the undersigned members of the Atlanta Bar, indorse Hon. Alex. W. Stephens as a man and as a lawyer for one of the three judges of the Court of Appeals to be elected under the new act of the Legislature. We believe him to be well qualified and suited for the place.

Walter R. Brown	Lowndes C. Connally	F. A. Quillian
T. J. Ripley	D. D. Hathorn	Benedict Kobak
W. M. Bailey	Earnest G. Bentley	Bell, Ellis & Bell
Jas. W. Austin	J. A. Hunt	Jno. S. Gleaton
W. O. Wilson	Calvin George	Carl F. Hutcheson
Alvin L. Richards	Winfield P. Jones	Samuel A. Massell
E. V. Carter	Edgar Latham	Morris Macks
Geo. Westmoreland	Carl B. Copeland	John D. Humphries
H. C. Holbrook	D. T. MacKinnon	Madison Richardson
Courtland S. Winn	Hugh N. Fuller	Ben J. Conyers
Madison Bell	Edmond W. Martin	Claud Brackett
W. J. Laney	C. P. Sims	W. D. Ellis, Jr.
Judge A. G. Powell	F. M. Powers	Walter R. Daley
T. H. Goodwin	H. H. Barnett	Wallace T. Daley
Judge S. R. Atkinson	A. J. Orme	A. M. Brand
Paul S. Etheridge	Hudson Moore	Henderson Hallman
T. J. Lewis	W. P. Coles	Fred Schrimper
Walter A. Sims	Jack C. Savage	A. A. Baumstark
John Y. Smith	W. W. Hood	E. F. Childress
Albert Howell	Ronald Ransom	W. E. Suttles
Lawton Nalley	Harvey Hill	H. A. Allen
Thos. B. Scott	Curtis N. Anderson	Carl N. Guess
Clifford L. Anderson	W. O. Slate	H. F. Guess
Lewis W. Thomas	L. S. Hulbert	J. R. Bedgood
Homer Watkins	J. L. Anderson	J. S. James
Jno. M. Owens	H. H. Turner	Chas. J. Graham
Leo Sudderth	F. A. Hooper, Jr.	W. C. Byers
G. N. Bynum	G. M. Wilson	H. W. Ankrom
F. S. Chalmers	W. H. Withers	G. W. Watkins
Judge John S. Candler	D. L. Plaster	Wm. Brandt
Young H. Fraser	Jos. E. Johnson	Ebb P. Upshaw
Judge W. G. Loving	Palmer Blackburn	Hugh M. Scott
E. L. Douglas	Sam Dick	J. F. Daniel
A. H. Davis	William E. Willis	Frank L. Haralson
Thos. B. Brown	M. Hersberg	B. L. Milling
Forrest A. Roberts	Louis H. Foster	Chas. J. Moore
Horace Russell	C. B. Rosser, Jr.	Jesse L. Moore
Wm. B. Arnaud	Walter P. Andrews	V. A. Bathelor
J. B. Hanson	A. E. Ramsauer	Geo. R. Johnson

and other lawyers of Atlanta and throughout the State.

MANY AVIATORS STROLL ABOUT LONDON STREETS

After Long Flying, Airmen Are Sent to London to Rest Nerves.

London, August 20.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The American soldier on his first visit to London from some of the numerous camps around England, often asks why there seem to be so many aviators strolling around the city streets, apparently without a dare in the world. It is evident that many of them are veteran flyers, for they wear ribbons and decorations which could have only been won by great valor on the field.

Most of these men, the American learns, are "on leave." London is the great "rest-camp" for aviators. After a long period of war flying in France, they flock back to London to rest their nerves, until the medical officers pass them for return to duty.

Two to four weeks is the average period they spend in this city. They naturally look forward to these periods of leave with great pleasure, but by the time their three or four weeks are up, they are beginning to be anxious to get back into the atmosphere of gasoline.

Any day one can see dozens of them arriving at a certain London station. Their faces reflect pleasurable anticipation of their holiday. "I can have a rest now," they are saying to themselves, "No five o'clock calls in the morning. No roar of engines in my ears all day. No more dodging shell-bursts over Belgian swamps. I can forget the war."

So they settle down for a day or so. For a week it is delightful. Then the queer indefatigable longing of the air service, like the sailor's longing for the sea, begins to grip them. They find themselves watching the weather as they used to do in France. "Good flying day!" or "Bad fying day!" is their first thought when they look out of the window in the morning.

Every air communique brings a curious pricking to their heart, as they read it at their breakfast table in the hotel. They read of some particular exploit and think, "That sounds like our squadron up to its tricks again."

They meet friends newly arrived on leave in London, and drag them off to some secluded spot where they can get the latest news of the squadron, hear the latest aerodrome stories, and become, for a little time, part of "the show" again.

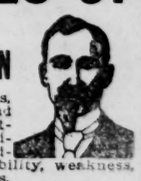
The drone of an engine over London sounds like a trumpet in their ears. High above Trafalgar square they see a machine flashing gaily in the sunlight, as they long to be in it.

At last they can hide the truth from themselves no more. They cultivate an air of robustness and a straight poise, so that the medical officer will pass them as ready for service again. They are eager to get back.

SPECTACLES.

Spectacles are an effort on the part of men to get extra mileage out of the human eye. Are you getting full measure from yours? Jno. L. Moore & Sons, the Opticians, help you; they are experts in this line. 42 N. Broad street, Grant bldg.—(adv.)

DISEASES OF MEN and WOMEN



I cure rectal diseases, such as piles, fistula and stricture, without cutting, no pain. Also varicose veins, which invariably cause nervous debility, weakness, etc., cured in a few days.

We treat with every assurance of success **Catarrh, Asthma and Bronchial Troubles by the new Vaccine Method; Rheumatism, Blood, Skin and Nervous Diseases; Liver, Stomach and Bowel Troubles; Kidney and all Special Chronic Diseases of Men and Women,** without loss of time or inconvenience to patients.

My treatment is sure and positive. If you are tired of experimenting come to me and see how quickly you can be cured by the right treatment.

Consultation free and confidential.

Office hours: 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.; Sundays, 10 to 1.

Dr. A. B. Morris
Specialist, corner Peachtree and Walton. Entrance 2½ Walton Street, Atlanta, Ga.

DEKALB COUNTY IS LINING UP FOR MADISON BELL

MADISON BELL

That DeKalb County is lining up for Madison Bell in his race for Congress from the Fifth District is evidenced from the following editorial from its influential newspaper. It speaks for itself:

OUR NEXT CONGRESSMAN.

With respect to the pending Congressional race, we have purposely occupied the position assumed by most of our readers and doubtless by most of the voters of the Fifth Congressional District—an attitude of suspended judgment until we could inform ourselves concerning the relative qualifications of the various candidates for this important office.

Less than a week remains for a final decision, and in the meantime, we have had the benefit of thorough discussions of all of the issues by the candidates and their friends.

As a result we have reached two conclusions: First, that Hon. Madison Bell will be the next Democratic nominee for Congressman from this district, and second, that he is eminently entitled to that distinction.

We reach our first conclusion because he is actively supported by the Confederate veterans, who still wield potent influence in this district, and because he has the practically unanimous support of those who live by labor, and has a strong following in professional and commercial circles, as well.

We have reached our second conclusion because, in our sincere judgment, Hon. Madison Bell has demonstrated by his record that among all the excellent gentlemen seeking this office, he is best qualified to represent this district in Congress.

Educated in the common schools of Georgia, he graduated at Emory College and the State University.

Shortly after his admission to the bar, he was honored by the election to the position of President of the Young Men's Democratic League of Fulton County.

He has served two terms in the State Legislature, where his native ability, sustained by his marvelous faculty for making friends, enabled him to write many popular laws upon the statute books of Georgia, including the Bell Child Labor Law.

His successful legislative experience affords sufficient guarantee that his helpful hand will aid materially in steering the congressional wheel, not only through the world's war, but after the storm is over, when skilled pilots will be needed to adjust the nation's course to new conditions.

And speaking of the war reminds us that of all the candidates for Congress, Madison Bell is THE ONLY ONE who volunteered for soldier duty at the front and donned the khaki at the call of the administration.

Although beyond the age of conscription, and, therefore, exempted from compulsory service, Madison Bell enlisted at the Officers' Reserve Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe, abandoning a lucrative practice, and closing his office to endure the hardships of army training for three long months of rigid discipline.

Precluded by his age with three hundred other entrants similarly situated, from receiving a commission for immediate active service at the front, he was recommended for commission upon the inactive list of army officers.

While the other candidates can doubtless offer good physical or commercial reasons for their failure to volunteer for active service at the front, Madison Bell has shown his faith by his works!

He was willing to fight for his country, his State and for us; should we be unwilling, now, to do as much for him?

We have enough confidence in the patriotism of the people of the Fifth District to confidently predict that after the primary of September the eleventh, it will be Congressman Bell.—Lithonia Journal.

(Advertisement.)

SPORTS

Resume Series Today in Boston

EDITED BY DICK JEMISON

Today's Game May Decide Outcome of the Series

Fullerton Picks Tyler to Face Ruth—Says Cubs' Spirit Is Not Broken—"Babe" Is Their One Big Stumbling Block—Bush and Klem Injured at Close of Saturday's Game.

By Hugh S. Fullerton.

Boston, Mass., September 8.—(Special.)—Ruth against Tyler tomorrow and tonight when the two teams battling for the world's championship pulled into the Hub the weather outlook was only a trifle more gloomy than that of the Chicago Cubs.

The Cubs, expecting to sweep the game in Chicago, now are thrown back onto the defensive and are in hard luck. Tyler must tackle Ruth, and while the Cub left-handers have shown that they can stop the Boston batters, there is small chance that they can hit Ruth very hard.

The trip down was uneventful save that the cripples, Umpire Klem and Pitcher Bush, both of whom were damaged during the exciting finish of the final Chicago game, were under the care of trainers.

Bush sprained his ankle leaping from the dugout just as the game ended, and his enthusiasm may wreck his chances of again participating in the series.

Bill Klem Spiked.

Klem was badly spiked when Pick, making his desperate effort to slide safely on a ball that escaped from Thomas, hit the umpire with his spikes, gouged his thigh badly and chopped half a pound meat out of his leg. Klem is lame but will be on the job.

Thus far the series has proved the dope was right in various respects, but that neither team can hit as well as their showing in their own leagues indicated they could do. The majority of the batters seem helpless, but the series, after tomorrow's game, ought to loosen up materially and give more action and more hitting.

While the Cubs have played slightly better ball, that is, cleaner ball, than their rivals, and look to be a steadier and a more finished club, the breaks have been against them in two games and the unexpected hitting and luck of Whiteman has upset the results.

Beyond doubt Mitchell expected to spring a coup on the Red Sox when he flashed Vaughn at them yesterday, and defeat was a heavy blow. Now his club is under a big handicap. The players are confident of winning even now, but they do not realize that this season the Red Sox have been pounds better on their own field than they have been away from home and besides that there is Ruth.

Ruth Big Obstacle.

Ruth alone ought to decide the series, if he can hold. The dope indicates that the Cubs will hit him harder tomorrow than they did in the opening game, and their own fighting spirit declares that they will take vengeance.

The fighting spirit of the Cubs is immense. I never saw a club fight harder than the Chicagoans did after Vaughn pitched himself into the hole. They outfought the Red Sox but could not hit when they had to have hits, and the dope smashed again when Mays pitched far better than he figured to do.

Want Money Now.

Boston, Mass., September 8.—(Special.)—Players of the Chicago Cubs and Boston Red Sox, on arrival here shortly before midnight, startled the Boston fans by announcing that they had decided while coming from Chicago to demand that the National Commission give them their share of the receipts of the Chicago games tomorrow or they would refuse to play the remaining games of the series.

There has been considerable dissatisfaction among the players as to the manner in which the series had been handled, and they decided to demand an immediate division of the spoils and allotment of the money.

The demand comes as a surprise to the commission, which has no opportunity to consider the nature of the demand. The players declare that unless they get their money they will not play.

Tomorrow's game probably will be the turning point if Boston wins, but if Chicago wins the Cubs ought to be favorites again.

(Copyright 1918.)

St. Paul Phantom One of Shrewdest Men in Ring Game

A Good Business Man as Well as Great Boxer, a Gentleman and a Regular Fellow Is Michael J. Gibbons.

Now that Atlanta fight fans are to see Mike Gibbons in action it might not be out of the way to go over a few facts showing what manner of man is this Gibbons, who has easily proven himself the most scientific boxer the ring has ever known and as middleweight champion of the world, one of the most popular fighters who ever held a championship.

First of all, Michael J. Gibbons is a gentleman, then a boxer and last a fighter. Highly educated, he easily passes in any company for just what he isn't and when one first learns that this polished, debonair, handsome and extremely well-mannered young man is the great Mike Gibbons, known to fistic followers as the St. Paul Phantom, one wonders if it isn't all wrong, this impression that all prize fighters are rough and ready battlers, willing to fight at the drop of the hat.

Boxing Instructor.

Light on his feet and graceful as the most accomplished dancer, one easily sees the reasons for his success both as a boxer and now as an instructor in hand-to-hand fighting and boxing for our soldiers.

Mike holds this post at Camp Gordon, having been appointed by Dr. Raycroft, head of the athletic division of the war department commission of training camp activities.

Starting life as a mechanic ten years ago, Mike decided that more money could be made at fighting, and to prove how good his judgment was, one only has to look at his rating in Dun's or Bradstreet's. Always a clean liver and a shrewd business head, he accumulated enough of the jing that jingles to keep the wolf away for a long, long time.

Managed Own Affairs.

In most all of his ring transactions he has managed his own affairs, and this may be the reason why he fought fewer number of fights than any other boxer in his division in the same length of time. During the years of '15-'16-'17 he fought the grand total of fifteen battles, which is much less than some fighters take on in one year.

Mike has always been a high-priced article and the promoter who matched him for a scrap always knew he had a real job before he got the Michael J. down on paper.

To illustrate with what good results Michael J. Gibbons managed the affairs of Mike Gibbons, the boxer, we'll take five fights in which he engaged in less than a year's time, beginning with Packey McFarland in Madison Square Garden, New York; Young Ahearn and Jeff Smith, in St. Paul, then Ted Lewis in New York and Jack Dillon in St. Paul.

Out of his end of the purses in these five bouts, which consumed a total of forty-one rounds, or two hours and three minutes of actual fighting, Gibbons put away the tidy sum of $55,000 and some few odd dollars. Not hard to take, is it?

Has Fought 95 Bouts.

During his ten years of fighting Gibbons has been in ninety-five ring battles and critics all agree that he improves with each successive battle. He has never lost a decision and is without a doubt the hardest man to hit that ever graced a ring. It is from this that he derives his nickname of the "St. Paul Phantom" and any number of St. Paul fans will wager you most any amount that Mike cannot be hit in ten rounds by any boxer living.

His appearance at the big boxing carnival to be staged next Saturday evening for the benefit of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. will mean much to assure the success of the big carnival and Promoter Dule Karnes is to be commended for giving Atlanta fans this opportunity of witnessing the great Mike in action.

Hendrix May Face Ruth In Today's Game at Boston

Possible, However, Tyler May Work—Showers Made Prospects Dubious—Decided Coolness Between Rival Players—Players to Receive Less Than Was at First Announced.

TODAY'S DETAIL AT 1:30 ATLANTA TIME.

The fourth game of the world's series today at Boston will be called in detail at the main Y. M. C. A. auditorium at Camp Gordon.

The game will start promptly at 1:30 o'clock, Atlanta time, instead of 2:30, as was the case of the first three games played in Chicago. This is due to Boston time being an hour faster than Atlanta.

The boys have enjoyed the detail arranged by the Y. M. C. A. through the courtesy of the Associated Press and The Atlanta Constitution, and another good crowd is expected to be on hand for today's detail.

Every play is scored on the big player board, and Dick Jemison, sporting editor of The Constitution, is doing the announcing.

Boston, September 8.—Showers today made prospects dubious for the fourth game of the world series between the Boston American league champions and the Chicago National league pennant winners. Both teams arrived late tonight from Chicago for the deciding games, the first of which is scheduled for Fenway park tomorrow.

While Manager Mitchell, of Chicago, intimated that Hendrix, his star right-hander, might pitch the opening game here, Red Sox followers would not be surprised to see him come back with "Lefty" George Tyler, who won his game 3 to 1 in Chicago last Friday. Thus far Mitchell has used only his two great southpaws, Vaughn and Tyler, not only because the Red Sox are supposed to be weak against left-handers, but also because "Babe" Ruth, Boston's mighty batsman, has made fewer of his big blows against portsiders than against right-handers.

Ruth to Twirl.

Ruth, who won the opening game in Chicago, is favored by Manager Barrow to open the home series. If Hendrix is sent to the slab Ruth is almost sure to get into the game, either in the box or the outfield.

No crowd of royal rooters, Boston's well-known baseball cheering organization, greeted the team on its arrival tonight, but for the past week they have been quietly organizing and promise to make themselves heard with a band tomorrow unless the weather interferes.

With the ticket office at Fenway park open from 9 o'clock this morning until 9 o'clock tonight, the last of the grandstand reserved seats went rapidly. Of the 10,000 reserved seats in the grandstand all but 1,500 had been disposed before nightfall, although rain threatened all day.

Coolness Exists.

Decided coolness existed between the Chicago Cubs and the Boston Red Sox, contenders for the world's series championship, as they traveled to Boston today. They did not bury the hatchet on the field, but carried it with them. Hardly a word was exchanged by the players. There was no active trouble, as the players were instructed by their managers to remain in their own cars.

The players were today indirectly told that owing to the reduced price of tickets and the slim crowds at games, they will not receive as much money from the series as had been announced. Their share is now a trifle over $53,000, and after tomorrow's game they will probably have about $75,000, one-half of what was the players' share last fall. This means the players winning the world's championship will each get about $1,200, while the losers are not likely to get more than $800. This will be the lowest amount ever paid to players in a world's series.

Otto Knabe and Heinie Wagner, who clashed under the grandstand in Chicago during the second game, were requested by Garry Herrmann, chairman of the national commission, to report to him the details of the encounter. Until their reports are turned in no decision will be made by the commission.

The probable batting order:

CHICAGO—	BOSTON—
Flack, rf.	Hooper, rf.
Hollocher, ss	Shean, 2b.
Mann, lf.	Strunk, cf.
Paskert, cf.	Whiteman, lf.
Merkle, 1b.	McInnis, 1b.
Pick, 2b.	Scott, ss.
Deal, 3b.	Thomas, 3b.
Killifer, c.	Agnew, c.
Hendrix, p.	Ruth, p.

Life Imprisonment For Drinking

An Indiana man "twice paroled and found unable to leave whisky alone," has recently been ordered returned to prison "to spend the remainder of his life."

This is another demonstration of the fact that no man with the poison of alcohol "stored up" in his system from previous indulgence can leave whisky alone until it leaves him ALONE in the insane asylum, penitentiary or "Potter's Field."

Try the modern "Neal Way" of preventing high-class men from becoming Hopeless Wrecks. Address NEAL INSTITUTE, 229 Woodward avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

60 Neal Institutes in Principal Cities

DUKE KAHANAMOKU PUT IN CLASS 1 OF DRAFT

Honolulu, T. H. September 8.—Duke Kahanamoku, holder of all the world's swimming records from 25 yards to 100 metres, has been transferred from draft class three to class one by his exemption board here. He will be inducted into the army when he returns from the United States, where he is now on a swimming tour, it was announced.

Duke Kahanamoku is 28 years old and unmarried. He was originally given a deferred classification on the ground that his mother and other members of the family were dependent upon him.

QUITMAN DOCTOR CALLED TO COLORS

Quitman, Ga., September 8.—(Special.)—Dr. Wallace Mathews received his call to the colors this morning in a telegram from the surgeon general ordering him to report at Camp oGrdon at once. Dr. Mathews is the second of the Quitman doctors who volunteered their services last spring to receive their call, Dr. J. T. King having received his yesterday. Dr. Mathews and Dr. King are both beyond the draft age and are among the first of the older doctors called. Dr. Mathews received the commission of captain, as did Dr. King.

WAYCROSS BOY GIVEN NAVAL RECORD MEDAL

Waycross, Ga., September 8.—(Special.)—Lamar Force, the 16-year-old son of Mrs. C. W. Lary, of this city, has just been awarded one of three record medals given at Camp Dewey, Connecticut, a summer training base of the Junior Naval reserves, where cadets, ranging in age from 14 to 18 years, are sent for instructions from nearly every state in the union. As there were 350 boys in training at this base, the distinction of having won this medal is one of which his mother and friends feel justly proud.

Kellett's Funeral.

Lyerly, Ga., September 8.—(Special.) Funeral services over the remains of John W. Kellett, who ended his life Friday by shooting himself in the head, were conducted at 11 o'clock Saturday morning at the South Carolina camp ground, near Lyerly, and interment was in the cemetery at that place. Rev. L. H. Green, pastor of the Lyerly Methodist church, conducted the services. Mr. Kellett is survived by nine children: Mrs. J. I. Kimble, Mrs. G. C. Jackson, Misses Pearl and Daisy Kellett, of Lyerly; Mrs. Eugene Gilbert, of Lawrenveille, Ga.; J. R. and Charlie Kellett, of Lyerly; Marvin Kellett, of Fort McPherson, and Grady Kellett, of Camp Merritt, N. J.

Rain Helps Thomasville.

Thomasville, Ga., September 8.—(Special.)—An all-day rain yesterday helped Thomasville's war gardens on the way and probably also helped to fill up some of the streams and wells in some sections of the county which have had very little rain for some time past. While Thomasville has not suffered from lack of rain, there have been complaints from other parts of the

Cobb Back Home.

Augusta, Ga., September 8.—Tyrus R. Cobb, captain in the chemical division of the United States army, arrived in Augusta today. He remains with his family here until September 28, when he reports to New York, where he will receive embarkation orders.

Ware Registrants.

Waycross, Ga., September 8.—(Special.)—According to estimates made by the government, as well as the local board, approximately 2,900 men will register in Ware county on next Thursday. This will be a considerable increase over the registration of June 5, 1907, when 2,039 names were enrolled.

Ware Selectmen.

Waycross, Ga., September 8.—(Special.)—Jesse C. Prigden and Morris G. Leggett, two Ware county selectmen, left today for Camp Gordon to fill a previous shortage. William B. Dickinson, of Tuscaloosa, Ala., who was inducted into the service by the local board, left at the same time for Camp McClellan.

If the good people elect Dr. John C. White to Congress from this district he pledges to them the best work of his life. He will appreciate your vote.

"Passed by the Capital Issues Committee as not incompatible with the national interest, but without approval of legality, validity, worth or security." Opinion No. A-1550.

THE NATIONAL CITY COMPANY — NATIONAL CITY BANK BUILDING — NEW YORK

$5,500,000

Monongahela Valley Traction Co.

General Mortgage 7% Five-Year Gold Bonds

Dated July 1, 1918 **Due July 1, 1923**

The Company agrees to pay the interest without deduction for any normal Federal income tax in an amount not in excess of 4%.

THE investment position of these bonds is indicated by the following information contained in a letter from Mr. James O. Watson, President of the Company:

The Company operates without competition a system of urban and interurban electric railways and does the entire electric and gas business in a number of cities and towns in West Virginia and Ohio. The Company also owns valuable coal mining properties. The population served is estimated at about 225,000.

These bonds will be secured, in the opinion of counsel, by a mortgage on the entire property of the Company owned in fee, subject to underlying liens. They will be further secured by the pledge of $5,500,000 of the Company's First (& Refunding) Mortgage Bonds and of more than 95% of the stock of a subsidiary corporation.

The mortgage will provide for a Sinking Fund, and in addition will contain a strong maintenance and depreciation covenant.

The franchise situation is very satisfactory.

The large equity in the property above the bonded debt is represented by $3,431,730 of 6% cumulative preferred stock and $8,288,861 of common stock, upon which dividends are being paid at the rate of 5% per annum.

The combined earnings of the properties for the year ended May 31, 1918, as certified by independent accountants, were as follows:

Gross Earnings	$3,699,835.11
Operating Expenses, Maintenance and Taxes (excluding Depreciation and Depletion)	2,134,450.78
Net earnings	$1,565,384.33
Annual interest on funded debt, including present issue	842,500.00
Balance	$722,884.33

Net earnings are more than 1.85 times bond interest requirements. These earnings reflect practically no benefit from the expenditures being financed by this issue of bonds, which should result in largely increased net earnings.

The above information is based upon official statements and statistics on which we have relied in the purchase of these bonds. We do not guarantee it, but believe it to be correct.

We offer these bonds if, as and when issued and received by us.

Price 97 and interest; yielding more than 7.75%

Complete Circular on Request

The National City Company

Correspondent Offices in Thirty-one Cities

Atlanta---Trust Co. of Georgia Bldg.

Telephone—7541 Ivy

BONDS SHORT TERM NOTES ACCEPTANCES

If you can't bring or send your Want ad. phone Main 5000 or Atlanta 5001.

Courteous operators, thoroughly familiar with rates, rules and classification, will give you complete information. And if you wish, they will assist you in wording your want ad to make it most effective.

Accounts opened for ads (excepting those classifications that are cash with order) by telephone to accommodate you if your name is in the telephone directory. Want ads taken by telephone are to be paid for immediately upon application, bill to be presented by mail or solicitor the same day.

EVERY HOME HAS USE FOR CONSTITUTION WANT ADS.

PERSONAL

CLAIRVOYANT & PALMIST
MME. PARKS

HOW many unhappy people are there in this city whose lives are darkened by the acts of others? Is your life nearly a wreck because you cannot overcome trouble of a domestic nature or otherwise? Do you desire a return of affections rightly yours or does another receive it? Do you find the one of your choice growing cold or indifferent, or does another take your place? Is there an interference of someone? If so, call on Mme. Parks. She will show you how to face the problems of life. You leave her parlors a different being. No. 10 Essie avenue. Take Soldiers' Home car, get off at Essie avenue. Hours, 10 a. m. to 7 p. m.

MADAM MALONE

CLAIRVOYANT and palmist, gives advice on all affairs of life. Lakewood avenue and Owens street. Hours 1 to 6 p. m. Sundays by appointment.

DR. HOLBROOK has returned from New York and will be glad to see any of his old patients or friends, and anyone else who may be seeking relief from any chronic or special disease of men or women.

MATERNITY Sanitarium, private, refined, homelike. Homes provided infants. Infants for adoption. Mrs. Mitchell, 22 Windsor st.

All friends of Dr. John C. White invited to his campaign headquarters, 11½ Whitehall street, at 8 o'clock Monday and Tuesday evenings. Good short speeches.

COST OF WANT ADS IN THE CONSTITUTION

One time	10c a line	Each issue
Three times	9c a line	
Seven times	8c a line	
Thirty times or more	7c	

Advertisements under the following classification will only be inserted when cash accompanies the order:

For Rent—Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Wanted—Boarders.
Wanted—Board.
For Rent—Rooms Furnished.
For Rent—Rooms Unfurnished.
Wanted—To Rent Rooms Furnished.
Wanted—To Rent Rooms Unfurnished.
Situation Wanted—Male.
Situation Wanted—Female.

No phone orders accepted for advertisements that are to appear under "cash" in advance" classification.

Above rates for consecutive insertions only.

Count six ordinary words to each line.

No advertisement accepted for less than two lines.

The Constitution will not be responsible for more than one incorrect insertion of any advertisement ordered for more than one time.

Discontinuance of advertising must be in writing. It will not be accepted by phone. This protects your interests as well as ours.

EVERY HOME HAS USE FOR CONSTITUTION WANT ADS.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST articles sometimes are never found, often they are stolen with no chance of recovery; but when picked up by honest persons they will get back to the owner if advertised in this column.

LOST.

LOST—From automobile, white brown-spotted dog, brown ears, brown spot top tail. Name "Stub." Airedale terrier cross. Reward. George Okell, Miami, Fla.

LOST—Ladies' purse on Camp Gordon car Sunday night about 7 o'clock. Purse contained about $50 in bills and less than $1 in change, one letter and two passes to Camp Gordon. Return to Mrs. Maggie Helms, 200 West Peachtree. Reward. Phone Ivy 1712-L.

PARTY who got black handbag on Dixie Flyer can exchange for his by applying to Mrs. Almon M. Scott, Atlanta University. Main 2671.

LOST—A cameo pin circled with pearls on the car that leaves Clifton at 9:20 on Thursday or in downtown section. Please call Ivy 3804-L for reward.

EDUCATIONAL.

MISS BROWN'S SCHOOL opens Monday, September 9, at 174 Crumley.

MISS NORRIS' private school opens Monday, September 9, 1918, at 641 Highland avenue. Phone Ivy 7857-L.

Use Constitution Want Ads.

HELP WANTED

HELP WANTED—Male.

FIRST-CLASS TOOLMAKERS AND MACHINISTS NOT NOW ENGAGED IN ESSENTIAL WAR WORK CAN FIND SUCH WORK AT BEST OF WAGES. WRITE OR WIRE AMERICAN MACHINE & MFG. CO., 872 ASHBY ST., ATLANTA, GA.

WANTED — SKIDDER LEVERMAN, RIGGER AND DOGGER; EXPERIENCED LUMBER PILERS AND TIMBER CHOPPERS. HEALTHY TOWN, REGULAR WORK. PINE & CYPRESS COMPANY, ALAPAHA, GA.

WANTED — TWO HANDLE FINISHERS. GOOD PAY AND STEADY WORK. HANNA HANDLE COMPANY, MACON, GA.

MAN OF EXPERIENCE IN HANDLING TEAMS AND WORKING LABOR. PARTY WITH SOME OFFICE EXPERIENCE. ADDRESS R-665, CARE CONSTITUTION.

YOUNG MEN 15 TO 20 YEARS FOR OFFICE WORK. EXPERIENCED PREFERRED. ADDRESS R-665, CARE CONSTITUTION.

BRIGHT BOY AS STOCK CLERK; 16 TO 18 YEARS. PERM. POSITION, GOOD SALARY. FROHSIN'S.

WANTED—TRUCK DRIVER WITH LICENSE. STEADY WORKER. APPERSON MOTOR CO., 239 PEACHTREE.

WANTED—Several boys to take routes; must be over 15 years old. Good pay. Call at City Circulation Dept., Constitution.

WANTED—Several men to carry routes; hustlers can make good salary. Apply at City Circulation Dept., Constitution Bldg.

WANTED—Wood Choppers.

GOVERNMENT contract wanted east of Camp Gordon, adjoining reservation; good pay, steady work. Apply either 522 Candler building or our office, Shallow Ford Road, rear Camp Gordon. Clarke-Stewart Co., Contractors.

WANTED—At once, a straightforward, ambitious boy between 16 and 18 years of age who can make himself useful in our boys' department. Good salary to start, rapid advancement as earned. References. Apply to Mr. Eason, care Elseman's, 1 Whitehall street.

WANTED AT ONCE—Competent Ford repair man. Right pay to the right man, other than good ones need not apply. McCord & Satterfield, Macon, Ga.

WANTED AT ONCE—First-class linotype operator, two first-class job printers. Good wages, steady job. Southern Printing and Novelty Co., Lithonia, Ga.

BRIGHT office boy for permanent place with splendid future. Apply in person, bringing references. American Surety Co., 1619 Hurt building.

WANTED—Job pressmen, $22 per week, cylinder press feeders, $16. See Mr. Williams, Apt. 58 Pickwick, between 8 and 9 a. m., Atlanta, Ga.

TWO good solicitors, profitable work, automobile furnished. W. T. Dreger, sales manager, 531 Candler bldg.

MEN learn barbering; more pay, light work; wages earned. Call or write Moler Barber College, 61 North Forsyth, Atlanta, Ga.

YOUNG MAN as news agent on trains; good pay. Union News Co., 36 Madison avenue.

WANTED—Young man not subject to draft for office work; must be able to use typewriter. Address R-646, Constitution.

WANTED—Experienced night clerk. Apply manager Winecoff hotel.

WANTED—News agent R. R. trains, good run open. Crescent News Co., 34 E. Hunter

WANTED—Young man, 16 to 17 years old, with some knowledge stenography and typewriting, to work in broker's office. Good opportunity and liberal salary. Address Box No. 7, Atlanta, Ga.

DELIVERY salesman, in this and surrounding territory. Jewell Tea Co., 125 Auburn ave.

WANTED—Hands to cut cord wood, $1.50 cord; house rent free. Mr. Yates, 280 Peachtree.

WANTED—Young men to learn manufacturing optical business. Splendid opportunity. F. A. Hardy & Co., 403-408 Grant building.

WANTED—Experienced map clerk for department office. Give salary desired and references. Address B. C., Constitution.

WANTED—Names men, 18 to 45, wishing try examinations for Atlanta mail carriers; $83 month. F-2, care Constitution.

WANTED—White boys for work as messengers, with or without wheels. Apply Mr. Arnold, Postal Telegraph Company, 40 N. Broad st.

CAN USE excellent man in our shipping department; must have experience and willing to work; good pay to right party. Apply Wiley's, corner Haynes and Hunter streets.

HELP WANTED—Male.

WANTED — FIRST-CLASS ELECTRICIAN. GOOD PAY, STEADY WORK. APPLICATION FROM MEN NOW EMPLOYED ON GOVERNMENT WORK WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED. APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT MAINTENANCE AND REPAIRS, ANNISTON STEEL CO., ANNISTON, ALA.

WANTED — SEVERAL HIGH SCHOOL BOYS THAT CAN FURNISH GOOD REFERENCES FOR ABOUT THREE HOURS' WORK IN THE AFTERNNONS AND ALL DAY SATURDAY. ALSO ONE GOOD OFFICE BOY. ADDRESS R-681, CONSTITUTION.

WANTED—Several boys to carry routes; good pay to energetic boys who wish pleasant work. Apply at City Circulation Dept., Constitution Bldg.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER; LADY PREFERRED. REPLY A-1, CARE MACON TELEGRAPH, STATING EXPERIENCE. REFERENCES REQUIRED.

GIRLS WANTED, ABOUT 18 TO 20, FOR POSITION IN STOCK ROOM OF LARGE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, SELECTING STOCK. ADDRESS R-662, CARE CONSTITUTION.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SALESWOMAN IN CORSET DEPARTMENT. PERMANENT POSITION. ONE OF THE MOST PROMINENT STORES IN THE CITY. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1709, ATLANTA, GA.

YOUNG lady stenographer, experienced, knowledge of filing. WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO., ATLANTA.

WANTED—An experienced stenographer. Apply Quick Tire Service, Peachtree and Baker Sts.

WANTED—Competent waist draper and sleeve maker; correspondence solicited at once. State price per week when answering. Mrs. B. L. Price, 22 Montford avenue, Asheville, N. C.

IF CROWDED out of city schools, take Gregg shorthand, day or night, $25. Bryan School, Atlanta, Ga.

GOVERNMENT civil service examinations Atlanta in September; government clerk, teacher, inspectress, research clerk, typewriter; salary $1,200-$2,000; experience unnecessary. Women desiring government positions write for free particulars to J. C. Leonard (former civil service examiner), 33 Kenois building, Washington, D. C.

ASSISTANT bookkeeper, with some knowledge of typewriting. Prefer clerk with experience in life insurance office. Position pays $70. Give age and experience in first letter. Address R-635, care Constitution.

WANTED—Three experienced waitresses; salary and commission. Apply head waiter Winecoff coffee room.

FIRST-CLASS cook for private family; must live on lot; wages $35; carfare paid to applicants. Phone Hemlock 34, or call 1051 Peachtree street.

WANTED—White girls, between 14 and 18 years old for work as messengers; easy work and good pay. Apply Mr. Arnold, Postal Telegraph Company, 40 North Broad street.

STENOGRAPHER—Clerk insurance office; must have had several years' experience in local agency. Address R-673, care Constitution.

WANTED—Teachers

TEACHERS—Keys and transiations bought, sold, exchanged. Also state, national, foreign and service flags. Box 186, Greenwood, S. C.

THE ACME TEACHERS' AGENCY now placing teachers for fall term. Methods unique, successful. 1131 Healey bldg., Atlanta.

SALESMEN AND SOLICITORS

WANTED — 4 SPECIALTY SALESMEN TO TRAVEL SOUTH GEORGIA WITH SALES MANAGER. APPLY TO 321 EMPIRE BLDG.

AGENTS.

"AMERICA'S WAR FOR HUMANITY."

NEW EDITION—Over 500 pages, 100 illustrations and maps; fast seller; liberal commission; agents making $10 per day. Outfits 25 cents. Complete book any address $1.75. R. L. Phillips Publishing Company, Atlanta, Ga.

NEW COTTON CALCULATOR.

LATEST and best out. Computed in 32ds to meet demands of present and future market. Fast seller. Liberal commission to agents. Outfit 25 cents. Complete book to any address only $1.25. R. L. Phillips Publishing Company, Atlanta, Ga.

UP-TO-DATE maps. Patriotic pictures. War maps; world maps; state maps. Wonderful sellers. Big profits. Harvest for workers. Southern Map Co., Atlanta, Ga.

DON'T WORRY IF YOU LOSE ANYTHING---A "LOST" AD IN THE CONSTITUTION IS ALMOST SURE TO BRING IT BACK IF ANYBODY THAT'S HONEST FOUND IT

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

The arrival and departure of passenger trains Atlanta.

The following schedule figures are published only as information, and are not guaranteed.

CONSOLIDATED CITY TICKET OFFICE.
74 Peachtree Street. Phones, Ivy 2726.
Atlanta 142.

Atlanta Terminal Station.

*Daily except Sunday. xSunday only.

Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic.

Arrive From—		—Leave For
6:30 am	Waycross and Thomasville	7:35 am
6:15 pm	Waycross and Thomasville	10:30 pm

Sleeping cars on night trains between Atlanta, Thomasville and Waycross.

Atlanta and West Point.

No.	Arrive From—	No.	Leave For—
42	West Pt. 8:40 am	35	New Y. 6:00 am
18	Columbus 10:55 am	33	Montgom'y 8:05 am
38	New Or. 12:10 pm	39	New Or. 1:50 pm
40	New Or. 2:40 pm	17	Columbus 4:05 pm
34	Montgom'y 7:15 pm	37	New Or. 6:50 pm
36	New Or. 12:40 am	41	West Pt. 5:40 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

Arrive From—		Leave For—	
Savannah	6:30 am	Savannah	7:50 am
Thomasville	6:30 am	Albany	7:50 am
Albany	6:30 am	Macon	12:30 pm
Macon	6:30 am	Macon	4:00 pm
Jacksonville	8:05 am	Jacksonville	9:30 pm
Macon	10:55 am	Valdosta	9:30 pm
Macon	2:20 pm	Savannah	10:00 pm
Savannah	4:20 pm	Thomasville	11:00 pm
Albany	8:40 pm	Albany	11:00 pm

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.
(The Southland.)

Effective June 10—	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati-Louisville	8:10 am	10:55 pm
Chicago and Northwest.		

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Arrives From—	Leaves For—	Arrives From—	Leaves For—
12:10a Cincinnati	6:45a	Richmond	6:30a
5:25a Jacksonville	10:35p	1:35p Cincinnati	4:35p
5:40a New York	1:00a	11:40a Birmingham	5:15p
6:35a Jacksonville	12:20a	4:40p Charlotte	6:30a
7:45a Charlotte	10:40p	6:15p Washington	12:00a
7:45a Shreveport	11:00p	6:30p Washington	12:40p
8:10a Toccoa	4:45p	7:20p Brunswick	7:50a
9:50a Rome	3:35p	8:35p Chattanooga	6:50a
10:30a Macon	5:30p	9:00p Greenville	12:55p
10:50a Fort Valley	5:20p	10:10p Columbus	7:20a
10:55a Columbus	5:10p	10:25p Kansas City	5:50a
11:40a Memphis	.....		

Following Southern Railway trains arrive and depart from Peachtree Station and do not enter Terminal Station:

Arrives From—	Departs For—	Arrives From—	Departs For—
1:10p Washington	3:08p	3:00p Birmingham	1:15p
1:10p Richmond	.....	3:00p Memphis	1:15p

Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Arrive From—		Leave For—	
New York	8:00 am	Birmin'm	8:10 am
Washingt'n		Monroe, N.C.	6:10 am
Richmond		Richmond	12:15 pm
Norfolk		Norfolk	
Abbe, S.C.	8:30 am	Washingt'n	
Birmin'm	11:59 am	New York	
Piedm't, Ala	10:00 am	Piedm't, Ala	3:50 pm
New York	4:50 pm	Abb'e, S. C.	4:00 pm
Washingt'n		Birmin'm	5:00 pm
Richmond		Richmond	8:25 pm
Norfolk		Norfolk	
Birmin'm	8:15 pm	Washingt'n	
Monroe, N.C.	9:15 pm	New York	

Western and Atlantic Railroad.
(Dixie Flyer.)

No. 94 Leaves for Chicago.....8:25 am
No. 95 Arrives from Chicago.....9:05 pm

Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad.
*Daily except Sunday.

No.	Arrive From—	No.	Leave For—
3	Charles'n 7:45 am	2	Augusta and East 6:15 am
3	Wilm'g'n 7:45 am	6	Augusta 12:05 pm
*11	Conyers 7:25 am	8	Augusta 3:25 pm
*13	Social Cir 9:46 am	*14	Social Cir 6:10 pm
1	Augusta 1:50 pm	4	Charles'n 7:40 pm
5	Augusta and East 5:35 pm	4	Wilm'g'n 7:40 pm
7	New York and Aug. 8:35 pm		

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

Effective June 10—	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville.	4:45 pm	11:59 am
Knoxville via Blue Ridge	7:20 am	5:10 pm
Knoxville via Cartersville	4:45 pm	11:59 am
Blue Ridge accommodation	3:40 pm	10:35 am

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	Arrive From—	No.	Leave For—
2	Nashville 8:00 am	2	Nashville 7:30 am
6	Chattanooga and Rome 10:30am	6	Rome and Chattan'ga 5:10 pm
1	Nashville 7:15pm	4	Nashville 8:30 pm

For complete schedule, mileage, connecs, see WATTS Official RAILWAY GUIDE, 25c a copy. Published Monthly. $2.50 per year J. R. WATTS, ATLANTA, GA.

TAXICABS

BELLE ISLE—TAXICABS
IVY 166. 4 LUCKIE ST. IVY 6190.

HELP WANTED—Male and Female.

WANTED
YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN BETWEEN 16 AND 30 YEARS FOR AUTOMATIC TELEGRAPH POSITIONS
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES PREFERRED
LIBERAL PAY WHILE LEARNING
RAPID ADVANCEMENT ON MERIT
PAYMENT WHILE ILL
VACATIONS WITH PAY
APPLY IN PERSON
TO
EMPLOYMENT SUPERVISOR
ROOM 203, JOURNAL BLDG.
WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.

WANTED—You to study pharmacy; classes meet three nights each week; begin September 16; prepares you for spring state examination. Lanier University. Ivy 5631.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Men, women; government war positions; $100 month; list free. Franklin Institute, Dept. 56-G, Rochester, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position with good company by man, 36, with executive ability. With corporation ten years, last seven as cashier and accountant; resigned account health, now recovered. P. O. Box 233, Franklin, North Carolina.

WANTED—State agency for industrial fire insurance for state of North Carolina. Address M. P. C., P. O. Box 543, Greensboro, North Carolina.

WANTED—Position traveling south Georgia and Florida. Not subject to draft. 3 Delta Place.

AN EXPERIENCED cotton, corn and peanut grower desires a working interest in a ten, fifteen or twenty-horse farm in healthy climate; 10 years' experience as overseer; never had any trouble about getting plenty of labor. Address Farmer, care Constitution.

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper-accountant with executive ability; now employed, desires to change. Address "Competent," care Constitution.

SITUATION WANTED—Female.

COMPETENT lady stenographer wants place where work not severe. R-656, Constitution.

YOUNG LADY with experience desires position as stenographer and office assistant. Address R-671, Constitution.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHO IS GEORGE WARE?

THE BUSINESS BROKER and real estate agent, of course. 723-4-5 Atlanta National Bank building. Phones Main 1705, Atlanta 1868.

SULPHUR pays large, sure dividends; it's high and scarce; only 2 operating mines; new rich mine discovered, soon be operating; safe, great inducement for small or large investors. Get literature, Scott Co., Houston, Texas.

A WELL-ESTABLISHED real estate and rental business. A bargain. R-675, Const.

ONE of the best businesses and the only one of its kind in the south. Owner going to army and will sell out for fifteen thousand dollars. Would like to buy back interest in business upon return from army. Address R-686, Constitution.

NOTICE.
WANTED—50 advertisers at once to advertise everywhere; guarantee contracts of $5 per day; send 50 cents for outfit and begin work at once. Stay Bright Furniture and Auto Polish Works, P. O. Box 1068, Atlanta, Georgia.

WANTED—DEALERS FOR THE AMERICAN PHONOGRAPH. 526 CANDLER BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

FOR LEASE—Brick mill building, 150 H. P. boilers and engines; 45 miles from Atlanta. Large storage space. E. W. Menefee, Raymond, Ga.

FOR SALE—Good-paying telephone exchange in good town 15 miles from Americus, Ga.; first-class condition; 225 phones now in service; own good-paying toll line, sub-license to the Southern Bell; pays big dividends. Price $11,000 cash. W. L. English or J. H. Purvis, Americus, Ga.

(GET ONE TODAY)—New list "100 Business Opportunities" just out.
LIGHTFOOT'S. Peters Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Stock of men's and young men's fine clothing and hats for cash. Address R-634, Constitution.

ESTABLISHED candy business wants partner with few hundred dollars. Good profit. Address Candy Business, care Constitution.

Use Constitution Want Ads.

BUSINESS CARDS

AUTOS AND JUNK BOUGHT.
WE buy autos for old parts. We sell parts. United Junk Co., 18-20 Ivy street.

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING.
E. KROGEL—General Repairing—Cash Registers, Adding Machines, Phonograph. Electric Motors, Fans and Instruments Satisfaction guaranteed. 117 Edgewood. I. 6056-L.

BOOKS FOR SALE.
OLD AND NEW school books on sale cheap; cash paid for old books. 144 Auburn avenue, corner Piedmont.

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DR. ARTHUR GEBHARDT,
409-10 Silvey Bldg. Hours, 9-12, 2-5, 7-8.
Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

CARPENTER SHOP.
CITY CARPENTER AND REPAIR SHOP. GENERAL contractors and builders; alterations and repairs a specialty. 48 South Forsyth street. Main 1655.

CABINET AND SCREEN WORK.
SCREENS made to order; strictly guaranteed; furniture repairing and refinishing; cabinet work a specialty. Atlanta Screen and Cabinet Works, 125 Edgewood. Ivy 1665.

DENTAL WORK.
DENTIST DR. H. JENSEN. 78½ Whitehall street.

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100 (PLATELESS) engraved cards, $1; card case free; 100 calling cards printed while you wait, 49c. The Card Shop, 105 N. Pryor st., opposite Candler Bldg. Annex.

EXPERT SHOE REPAIRING.
SHOES Half-soled, sewed .....50c up
Rubber soles .....75c up
GWINN'S Rubber heels .....25c up
Child's half-sole .....30c up
Done while you wait in 10 minutes.
2 S. Pryor St., Across R. R. op. Kimball.

ENGRAVING.
ENGRAVED SOCIAL and business stationery, wedding invitations, announcements.
WEBB & VARY CO., ATLANTA, GA.

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
BRYAN ELECTRIC CO.
Dealers in New and Used Electric Machinery.
58 Edgewood Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
WIRING DEPARTMENT.
Bell Phone Ivy 1790, Atlanta 5006.
SHOP DEPARTMENT.
Bell Phone Ivy 1782.

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED.
Sick FOUNTAIN PENS MADE WELL. SEE EXPERT PEN MAN COURSEY & MUNN'S DRUG STORE, 29 MARIETTA.

HOUSE REPAIRING AND SCREENING.
POTTS & MOORE Atlanta Phone 661.
CONTRACTORS, 159 Marietta St. M. 5554.

LOCKS, KEYS, SAFES, LAWNMOWERS.
C. C. DOWNS EXPERT, 19 W. ALA. ST. Main 2146; Atlanta 4922.

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SAVE coal and have a more comfortable building. Patriotism, economy and comfort combined. W. L. Barnhart, Agent, 426 Empire. Ivy 1800.

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OLD HATS made new; satisfaction guaranteed. Mail orders given prompt attention. ACME HATTERS, 20 EAST HUNTER ST.

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FOR quick service, phone Main 2665-L. C. W. Long, general house repairer. Painting or wall tinting. House roof specialist.

PIANO REPAIRING AND TUNING.
PIANO ARTISAN:
A. C. WEYBURN, fine piano tuning; any feature of your piano I can repair in a first-class manner. Pianos and player pianos from factory to home at wholesale price. Terms if wanted. Phone Main 1911.

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L. A. DOZIER—Plumbing and Carpenter repairs. Repair anything. Call me up. Phone Main 4387. 81-B South Pryor street.

PLUMBING AND HEATING.
CAPITAL PLUMBING AND HEATING CO., 60 South Forsyth. M. 4134. Repair work given prompt attention.

ROOFING.
SEE ME before you do any roofing. George O. Barrett, 72-74 Marietta street. Phone Main 4771.

IF your roof leaks, call West 416. No money required until your roof stops leaking. J. T. Cunningham.

ROOF REPAIRING.
Mooney REPAIRS all kinds. 12 months' guarantee. Reasle. Hem. 1056.

SPRAY PUMPS.
SPRAY PUMPS for disinfecting stock cars, stock barns, loading pens and general spraying. Boll Weevil Duet Sprayers. The Dunn Machinery Co. Residence office 522 S. Pryor St., Atlanta, Ga. Phone Main 134.

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TINTING—Rooms tinted, $3 to $4. Call 6:30 to 7:30 a. m., 7 to 8 p. m. West 630-J.

TREE SURGERY.
TREE SURGERY—Care of plants. Estimates and inspection free. Main 3499-J.

TRUNKS AND SUIT CASES.
ROUNTREE'S 77 WHITEHALL STREET. M. 1576.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE.

TWO NEW TRUCKS FOR SALE—AGENCY DISCONTINUED

I HAVE given up my truck agency and have on hand unsold two new trucks made by Superior Motor Truck Co. One 2-ton chassis and one 1-ton equipped with express body. I will sell the 2-ton chassis for $2,100 (regular price, including war tax, $2,266 f. o. b. Atlanta); my price on the 1-ton, with body, $1,600 (regular price as equipped, plus war tax, is $1,725.25). These prices are spot cash, f. o. b. LaGrange, Ga.

I also have on hand one 1-ton Ford, Smith Form-a-Truck, equipped with new Ford motor, excellent condition, price $625.

S. H. DUNSON
LaGrange, Ga.

1917 FORD SMITH-FORM-A-TRUCK. PERFECT CONDITION, SAME AS NEW. OWNER CALLED TO WASHINGTON. ADDRESS D. & C. CO., 1407 CANDLER BLDG.

BUICK, 1918 MODEL, LITTLE SIX, FIVE PASSENGER. ONLY THIRTY DAYS OLD. ADDRESS BUICK, BOX R-676, CARE CONSTITUTION.

PASSENGER CARS.

CADILLAC 1913.
CHANDLER 1917.
AMERICAN 1918.
OLYMPIA 1918.
POPE-HARTFORD SPORT.
TRUCKS.
REPUBLIC 1¼-TON.
REDDEN UNIT.
FEDERAL 1½-TON.

BRIGMAN MOTORS CO.,
255 PEACHTREE. I. 7841

USED FORDS.
1918 Ford Sedans and Roadsters.
1918 Ford Tourings.
1917 Ford Tourings.
Light Ford Truck.
New Ford Touring and Roadster bodies in stock.
Full line of commercial bodies.
BEAUDRY MOTOR CO.,
169-71 Marietta Street,
Atlanta 1462. Bell Main 1123.

FOR SALE—SMITH FORM-A-TRUCK; GOOD AS NEW. CAB TOP. APPLY 85 OR 88 DECATUR STREET.

USED FORDS
2 BRAND-NEW 1918 Ford Tourings.
2 1918, used very little Ford Tourings.
2 1917 Ford Tourings, good as new.
2 Speedsters.
1917 Buick Little Six, good as new.
ATLANTA AUTO MART
142 Marietta St. Main 415.

FORD CARS.
IF YOU WANT to buy a Ford car, phone Ivy 298.
GEORGIAN TERRACE GARAGE.
Third and Peachtree Streets.
USED CAR DEPARTMENT.
A. L. BELLE ISLE.

COLE "8"
1918 MODEL—Seven-passenger, fully equipped with 3 brand-new Kelly-Springfield tires, etc. In excellent condition; also Ford Touring car, 1918 model. Main 648. 56 Madison avenue.

USED CARS BARGAINS. Chevrolet Motor Co., 44 E. North ave.

1917 5-PASSENGER FORD, good condition, fully equipped; good tires. 18 Walton st.

OVERLAND LIGHT FOUR, LATEST MODEL, 5-PASSENGER, NEWLY-PAINTED, NOBBY TREAD U. S. TIRES. A BARGAIN FOR $600. CAN BE SEEN WALKER ROOFING CO., 273 MARIETTA ST.

USED CARS HAYNES AUTO CO., 181 Peachtree. I. 5164.

FOR SALE or would exchange for gas car or truck, Babcock electric coupe. J. C. Carter, 412 Healey building. Ivy 4859.

AN ELEGANT closed car, in excellent condition, very cheap. May be seen and tried at 118 Briar Cliff road. Phone Hemlock 298-J.

USED CARS A PERSON SHOW ROOMS, 239 P'tree St.

FOR SALE—1917 Saxon 6 touring car. West 933-J.

MAXWELL roadster, 1917 model; spotlight, bumper, extra wheel, Klaxon horn, six hundred fifty dollars cash or on terms. P. O. Box 1196. Phone Main 3390.

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FOR SALE—Regal roadster, thoroughly overhauled, almost as good as new. Prettiest and best little car in the city for price asked. See E. H. Odom, Odom's Garage, 19 James street.

Fords FORD with starter, suit ladies; motorcycles, 5-pass. Dodge cheap. Ford Auto Exchange, 30 Wall st. M. 5297.

BUICK 1918 7-PASSENGER, IN PERFECT CONDITION, WITH EXTRA TIRE, $1,350 CASH. CAR CAN BE SEEN AT GEORGIA DISTRIBUTING CO. PHONE MAIN 2026.

BARGAINS IN USED CARS AND TRUCKS SOUTHERN MOTOR CAR CO., 246 PEACHTREE STREET.

BRISCOE—1917 model, 5-passenger; good condition; cheap for cash. Ivy 3259-J.

USED CARS SEE Atlanta Cadillac Co., 183 Peachtree St.

SCRIPPS-BOOTH—Three-pass. roadster, just painted. Cauthorn Co., 375 Peachtree st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two-ton Federal truck, 1917 model, in first-class condition, just overhauled and painted, or will exchange for late model, 7-passenger touring car. Phone for appointment. Main 1059-J, or write Green, 500 Capitol avenue.

USED CARS BARGAINS. H. B. ODELL, 541 Peachtree.

FOR SALE—Buick five-passenger, 1918 model; good as new; driven only 3,000 miles. Price, including extra tire and other parts, $1,425 cash. Call Hemlock 1746.

TEGDER TRUCK BARGAINS MOTOR CO.

REBUILT one-ton International truck; also ¾-ton with express body and full length top; 1917 model Hudson Super Six, splendid condition. A. E. McLean, 92 South Forsyth. Main 481.

BARGAIN in used cars. John Lottridge Motor Sales Co., 264 Peachtree.

Used Cars HILL-HOLDEN CO., 245 Peachtree. Ivy 1694.

AUTOMOBILES.

FOR SALE.

USED CARS

1915 National Touring	$450.00
Hudon "37" Touring	$485.00
1915 Reo Touring	$185.00
1912 Cadillac	$235.00

100 Used Cars on Hand.
We buy, sell, trade or auction your used car.
2 1918 Ford Tourings.
4 1917 Ford Tourings.
2 1916 Ford Tourings.
2 1915 Ford Roadsters.
1 1918 Ford Sedan.
USED CAR CLEARING HOUSE,
Second Floor—181 Marietta St.—Main 4231.

STUDEBAKER 6-cylinder, a bargain. Call West 36.
USED CAR CLEARING HOUSE,
181 Marietta St. Main 4231.

WANTED

ROADSTER OR 5-PASSENGER CAR; GIVE FULL PARTICULARS IN LETTER. ADDRESS R-687, CARE CONSTITUTION.

WANTED—To exchange 2½ carat blue-white diamond ring for automobile, Buick preferred. Will give or take difference. E. E. Satterfield, Hartwell, Ga.

SUPPLIES AND ACCESSORIES.
GUARANTEED vulcanizing 2c per patch, when you use Coraga. Best in the world. For sale by dealers. Ask him.

AUTO TOPS, TRIMMING AND PAINTING.
AUTO UPHOLSTERING—WALKER ROOFING CO., 273 Marietta St. M. 2917, M. 4075.

MISCELLANEOUS.
DON'T PAINT YOUR CAR
Have it Simonized at Peach'e and Baker Sts. CHEAPER, QUICKER, BETTER. IVY 4668.

STEAM VULCANIZING.
WORK strictly guaranteed. 38 Walton St. New and used tires for sale.
J. T. Boring—W. T. Chastain.

VULCANIZING.
FOR BEST vulcanizing at most moderate prices; new and used tires. TWO-IN-ONE TIRE CO., 35 Auburn avenue. Ivy 3238.

REPAIRING.
JOHN M. SMITH CO.
AUTOMOBILE COACH WORK
CARS REPAINTED
Tops recovered and repaired. Wheels, springs and axles repaired.
120-122-124 AUBURN AVE.

FORSYTH STREET GARAGE
CADILLAC SPECIALISTS.
EXPERT auto repairing of all kinds. Phone Main 33. No. 70 South Forsyth street.

ELECTRIC REPAIRING.
OFFICIAL SERVICE
ALL makes of electric starters, generators, magnetos, carburetors and igniters repaired.
Southern Auto and Equipment Co.
111 S. FORSYTH ST., ATLANTA, GA.

SIMS Magneto Service station. All kinds elec. repairing done. E. H. Odom Bros., Atlanta. Gill stop-leak piston rings, $1 each.

RADIATORS REPAIRED.
BARWALD RADIATOR CO.
21 IVY ST. PRICES RIGHT. IVY 4324.

FORD CARS REPAIRED.
HALL & DODGE—Starters a specialty; all work guaranteed. 130 Edgewood. Atl. 1530

Use Constitution Want Ads.

FOR SALE AND WANTED

FOR SALE—Machinery.

ENGINES
WE HAVE on hand a carload of KEROSENE ENGINES.
SOUTHERN MACHINERY COMPANY,
92-94 South Forsyth Street,
Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous

NEW MULTIGRAPH, UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER NO 5, MIMEOGRAPH, VICTROLA. BARGAINS.
ALL EXCELLENT BARGAINS; ALSO HOUSEHOLD GOODS. M. H. CARTER, 275 OAK STREET. PHONE WEST 1462.

FOR FURNITURE BARGAINS
GO to Boorstein's, 33 N. Pryor st. New and used furniture, stoves, ranges, rugs, art squares, linoleum and office furnisha. I. 1611.

SAVE 25 TO 50 PER CENT
TUGGLE SHOE CO., 41 So. Broad St.

Mainspring Put in your watch, 50c. McDuffie, 148 Peachtree.

NATIONAL cash registers, good as new; suitable for all businesses. 58-60 Decatur street.

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FOR SALE—All size mirrors, wooden and marble counters, marble and onyx slabs and bases of all dimensions. All makes soda fountain syrup jars. Refrigerated and plain backbars. Cash bargains. Address R-632, Constitution.

A-1 MULE, wagon and harness for sale. 376 State street.

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HIGHEST PRICES PAID IN CASH FOR DIAMONDS OF ANY SIZE. MAY BROS. INC., 19 PEACHTREE ST.

EXPERT safe opening and repairing. Large stock, new and second-hand safes. Atlanta Safe Company, 64 West Mitchell street.

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CALL Gate City Coal Company for good coal. Teams for heavy hauling. M. 666-J.

SCALES—SAFES The Howe Scales Co. 18 S. Forsyth St.

BEAUTIFUL horseshoe pin, 15 perfect stones, pawned $285; $50 for ticket. Main 4231.

100 USED picks and shovels. Flournoy Wrecking Service. Ivy 7710.

ONE genuine Moncrief furnace, good order. Can be seen at 89 Marietta st. Cheap for cash.

FURNISHING for apartment, choice mahogany pieces included. Ivy 2765.

WANTED—Miscellaneous

WE BUY SELL, exchange house and office furniture, all kinds stoves and heaters. "Boorstein's." Ivy 1611.

THE Salvation Army needs old clothing, furniture, papers, books. Main 2960; Atl. 1736.

HOUSEHOLD goods bought by Central Auction Co., 10-12 E. Mitchell. Main 2424.

FURNITURE Bough for cash. Swift Furniture Co. M. 2769.

FURNITURE wanted. Cash waiting. Dixie Furniture Co. Main 156.

FURNITURE BOUGHT for cash. E. B. Gibson. Main 4647.

WE BUY SECOND-HAND clothes. Drop card, will call. 150 Decatur st.

I AM IN THE MARKET for hotel furnishings. Address R-657, Constitution.

MEDICAL

MEN'S DISEASES CURED.
OR no charge for service. Systemic and blood diseases. Finest equipment. Low prices. X-Ray examination free. Everything confidential. Dr. Holbrook, American-European Specialist in all Chronic Disease. 812 Austell building.

WOMEN'S DISEASES cured without operation. Call for free X-ray examination. Finest equipment. Low fees. Absolutely confidential. Dr. Holbrook, American - European Specialist. 812 Austell building.

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MONEY TO LOAN

$25,000 to loan at 7% in sums of $3,000 to $5,000.

THOS. J. WESLEY
209 Grant Bldg.

LOANS
WE WILL LEND you money at 5 per cent on your household goods, pianos, wagons, autos, etc., in any amount from $24 and upwards. No matter for what purpose you need money we can and will help you at a cost which you can afford to pay.
ALL transactions are strictly confidential and there are no public records made which would in any way embarrass you.
SURETY LOAN CO.
408 FLATIRON BLDG.

LOANS ON FURNITURE
TO BUY coal with. Pay cash for other commodities and save money.
O. F. WHITTEN CO.
201 Flatiron Bldg. Ivy 6150

$400,000 TO LEND AT 6 PER CENT.
On Atlanta residence, store or apartment house property.
Special low commission rates if you call at the office.
DUNSON & GAY,
409 Trust Co. of Ga. Bldg. Ivy 5678.

MONEY FOR MORTGAGES.
FULTON INVESTMENT COMPANY.
GREEN, TILSON & M'KINNEY,
Attorneys.
1701-1710 HURT BLDG.

MONEY TO LOAN
APARTMENTS financed on bond and mortgage. G. L. Miller & Co., 1010 Hurt building. Phone Ivy 844.

Money ON NOTES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT. CONFIDENTIAL.
BELLINGER BROS.
219 PEACHTREE ARCADE.

I HAVE $30,000 to lend at 6 per cent on Atlanta property. W. C. Cousins, Attorney, 535 Connally building.

MONEY FOR SALARIED PEOPLE AND OTHERS upon their own names; cheap rates, easy terms; confidential. Scott & Co., 820 Austell bldg.

MONEY furnished salaried people. Business confidential. C. G. Mathis, 33½ South Broad St. Bell Main 3397.

LOANS made on automobiles and other collaterals. Fidelity Discount Co., 1006 Fourth National Bank bldg.

LOANS made promptly, 6, 7 and 8 per cent. F. E. Radensleben, attorney, 1320 Empire.

MONEY FOR all. Easy terms. Hudson & Co., 313 Peters Bldg. M. 4543.

MONEY—On Real Estate.

LOANS
Atlanta Real Estate,
or well improved
Farms anywhere.
Small town property.
Made promptly.
MARVIN R. M'CLATCHEY
CANDLER BLDG., ATLANTA, GA.

LONG TIME LOANS AT LOW RATES
On Improved Farms, Residential and business property. Inspectors at Atlanta, Macon, Columbus and various points. Quick Action. Write for Application. Mortgage Loan Department.
PAN-AMERICAN LIFE INS. CO.,
1305 Whitney Bldg., New Orleans, La.

Cliff C. Hatcher Insurance Agency
LOAN AGENTS for Investors Savings Company, first and second mortgages on city real estate, payable monthly. See Rex H. Mooney, 221 Grant building.

MONEY
TO LEND, first or second mortgages, on city real estate. Current rates. Immediate action. J. S. Slicer, 51 N. Forsyth. I. 8369.

MONEY TO LOAN.
AT 5, 6 and 7 per cent, city improved property. Established 27 years. Prompt and confidential attention.
TURMAN & CALHOUN, EMPIRE BLDG.

$10,000
IN odd amounts to lend at 6, 6½ and 7 per cent. W. O. Alston, 1204 Third National Bank building.

MONEY to loan on Atlanta real estate in sums of $500 or over. Thos. J. Wesley, Cashier, 209 Grant building.

MONEY ON City and Farm Property. B. G. Statham, 522 Candler building, Atlanta, Ga.

5, 6, 7 AND 8 PER CENT money to lend on real estate, five years or less; interest payable semi-annually; splendid paying-back privileges. Brown-Foster Realty Company, 210 Flatiron building.

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Special Rate for Farms and City Property. S. W. CARSON, 414 EMPIRE BLDG.

FUNDS on hand for loan and purchase money notes. A. F. Liebman, 17 Walton street. Real Estate and Renting.

DIRECT CONNECTION for making city and farm loans. W. B. Smith. 706 Fourth National Bank building.

MONEY to loan on real estate. Smith & Ewing, 66 North Forsyth street.

FIRST and second mortgage loans. A. G. Smith, Connally building. Main 2940.

PURCHASE MONEY NOTES

WE make real estate loans and buy purchase money notes.
Eiseman & Weil Inv. Co.
Phone M. 3010. 313 Atlanta Nat'l. Bk. Bldg.

WE HAVE fine demand for real estate purchase money notes. Brown-Foster Realty Company, 210 Flatiron building.

FINANCIAL

ATLANTA CREDIT ASSO., Inc
Will collect your bad accounts at a very small cost to you. Our representative will be glad to call and explain terms. Main 729.

LIVE STOCK

Big Auction Sale of Milch Cows and Springers.
WE WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER NEXT TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, TWO CARLOADS OF CHOICE REGISTERED AND GOOD GRADE MILCH COWS AND SPRINGERS. THESE CATTLE HAVE BEEN SELECTED ESPECIALLY FOR THE DAIRY AND INDIVIDUAL USE, AND IF YOU ARE INTERESTED IN BUYING EITHER IT WILL PAY YOU TO ATTEND THIS SALE. THESE CATTLE HAVE RECENTLY BEEN TUBERCULIN TESTED AND YOU TAKE NO CHANCES ALONG THIS LINE. THIS SALE WILL BEGIN PROMPTLY AT 10:30 A. M., RAIN OR SHINE. J. K. SHIPPEY & BRO., 968 MARIETTA STREET. ATLANTA, GA.

BERKSHIRE HOGS—Help drafted, must reduce at once our very fine Berkshire herd, offer big sows bred or open, bred or open gilts, boars all ages, pigs out of fine sows and sired by three best boars any one farm in south. Fair View Farm, Palmetto, Georgia.

JERSEYS—We offer fine registered Jersey heifer out of 5-gallon cow, sired by grandson Noble Oaklands, safe to as fine bred bull as can be found. One very fine Jersey bull ready for service and one very fine young heifer. Fair View Farm, Palmetto, Georgia.

IMPORTED Shire stallion for sale; good individual, splendid disposition, ton horse. C. H. Ball, Vandalia, Ill., R. F. D. No. 1.

COWS.
REGISTERED Shorthorn cows and calves for sale. Shedden Farms, Raymond, Ga.

HORSES AND VEHICLES

WILL trade model 83 Overland touring car, good condition, for 2 good mules and wagon. Call Ivy 4840.

SOUND and gentle horse, suitable for farm work or city use; owner leaving; must sell. Ivy 2492.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES

TYPEWRITERS
ALL kinds, at lowest prices. Factory rebuilt and fully guaranteed. Your money's worth or your money back. Typewriters rented, non-visible, three months for $6.00; visible, three months for $12.00. Call, phone or write for catalog C-70. American Writing Machine company, 48 N. Pryor street, Atlanta, Ga.

MUSIC AND DANCING

LANE'S DANCING. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT. IVY 5786.

BOARD AND ROOMS

BOARD AND ROOM

LITHIA SPRINGS HOTEL
AUSTELL, GA.
Special weekly and week-end rates.

862 PEACHTREE—Choice front room; also large room for young men. Good table.

THOSE wishing to board Georgia Tech students will please write the Georgia School of Technology, giving all necessary information.

TWO or three gentlemen can get board in private family. For information call West 131-J.

PEACHTREE, 220. The Wilton—Comfortable rooms, excellent table, quick service. Ivy 5795.

FOR RENT—Rooms

FURNISHED.

THE ADOLF ROOMS with bath and shower; up-to-date, cool and airy. Price $25 and $30 per month. Just off Peachtree. 10½ East Harris street. Ivy 3071-J.

PEACHTREE INN 891 PEACHTREE ST.
50c to $1 per day; $2 to $5 per week. Hot water at all hours. Phone Ivy 67.

MARTINIQUE HOTEL
Ellis and Ivy Streets.
Rooms With Bath, $1.00 Per Day.

NICELY furnished room, electric lights, furnace heat, near Piedmont park; gentlemen preferred. Hemlock 1653.

83 FORREST AVE.—Large front room with steam heat and bath. Ivy 4781.

NICELY fur. bedroom; all convs. 18 West Peachtree. Apt. 2. Ivy 1548-L.

FURNISHED room in Knight apartments; steam heat, bath adjoining; references. Ivy 4239.

NICELY furnished room with board if desired. Main 5577.

ROOM, very select family, north side; only best apply. Hemlock 1831.

NICELY fur. bedroom in north side steam-heated apartment. References exchanged. Bell phone Ivy 5043.

LENOX APT. 2—Nicely furnished rooms, private family; all conveniences. I. 7198-L.

ONE fur. room, connecting bath, private family; heat. Hemlock 857-L.

LARGE, attractively furnished room; fine location; heat; near car line; adults. Phone Ivy 5783.

ATTRACTIVE room, north side apartment, to lady employed; meals if desired. Ivy 7933-J.

TO army officers' family, 1 or 2 connecting rooms; private bath; convenient to Camp Gordon car. Hemlock 1192-L.

ONE or two connecting rooms; steam heat, every convenience; references required. Main 1995.

FURNISHED ROOM FOR YOUNG MEN OR BUSINESS LADIES. IVY 7915.

FUR front room, West Peachtree, near Seventeenth. Phone Hemlock 2227-J.

LARGE, nicely fur. room, steam heat, in Mendenhall, Apt. 2. 523 Peachtree.

LARGE connecting rooms, furnace heat guaranteed. I. 2293. 334 W. Peachtree.

LARGE, attractive fur. room, fine location, heat; near car line; adults. Ivy 5783.

TWO connecting rooms; also single room, in apartment near Georgian Terrace; steam heat, hot water, electricity. References. Ivy 3144.

MOST COMFORTABLE room; twin beds. Marlborough apartments, 436 Peachtree street; gentlemen; references. Ivy 3988.

LARGE downstairs bedroom, private bath, kitchenette. West 1420-J.

FRONT room with 4 windows adjoining bath, furnace heat, private home, north side; gentlemen preferred; refs. Ivy 2632.

FOR RENT—Housekeeping Rooms

FURNISHED.

PLEASANT housekeeping rooms; every convenience; steam heat; under new management. 286 Peachtree.

ROOM—Sleeping porch and kitchenette, near Camp Gordon car line. Ivy 6765-J.

TWO connecting rooms, walking distance, between Washington and Pulliam. 7 Brown Place.

Use Constitution Want

AMERICANS RAID GERMAN TRENCHES

Severe Casualties Inflicted by Pershing's Men in Alsace—German Raid Repulsed in Woevre Region.

With the American Army in France, September 8.—(By the Associated Press.)—The American troops in Alsace Saturday, in a raid, penetrated deeply into the German trenches and inflicted severe casualties on the Germans. The raid was made after heavy artillery preparation of twenty minutes.

The Germans Saturday morning attempted a raid in force in the Woevre region. They sent over a contingent of a hundred men at Flirey and Limey, but they were driven off after one man had been kiled and several men had been wounded. One American who had been dragged off a prisoner later freed himself from the enemy and returned to the American line.

At another point a patrol had a lively skirmish with the enemy.

MUSCOURT TAKEN BY AMERICANS.

Washington, September 8.—Capture by American troops of the village of Muscourt with fifty prisoners is announced in General Pershing's communique for yesterday, received tonight at the war department. The statement follows:

"Headquarters of the American Expeditionary Forces, September 7, 1913. "Section A—South of the Aisne our troops entered the village of Muscourt and captured fifty prisoners. Hostile counter attacks in this sector were repulsed and our line was slightly advanced. Two strong hostile raids in the Woevre were beaten off, leaving prisoners in our hands. In Alsace a successful raiding party inflicted losses on the enemy.

"Section B—The commander-in-chief has awarded the distinguished cross to the following men of the American expeditionary forces for the acts of gallantry set forth after their names:

"Sergeant Albert N. Elsea, Machine Gun Battalion: While acting as machine gun leader near Hilsensirst, France, July 6, 1918, he was wounded in the face by a bursting shell, but continued to direct his men until the attack ended, and then insisted on walking to a dressing station.

"Corporal Clayton N. Moore, Band Infantry: During the attack on Hilsensirst, France, July 6, 1918, while carrying a wounded soldier through machine gunfire to shelter he was wounded, but by unusual pluck, nevertheless, brought his comrade to safety, and realizing the scarcity of stretchers, insisted on others being taken to the rear and walking himself."

INCREASE IN WAGES DEMANDED BY MINERS

Scranton, Pa., September 8.—Following a meeting last night of four hundred anthracite mine workers, said to represent every local in district No. 1, and held independently of the officers of the union, a committee met here today and drew up a resolution calling for an increase in wages and asking for a definite answer by September 22. The resolution was sent to President Wilson, Fuel Administrator Garfield and Secretary of Labor Wilson.

The action comes at a time when federal investigators are going over the books of coal companies to determine whether an increase asked for a week ago by the national officers of the United Mine Workers can be granted.

Minute of Prayer.

Quitman, Ga., September 8.—(Special.)—Mayor J. R. Davis has issued a proclamation to the people of Quitman requesting them to observe one minute at 8 o'clock each morning and one minute at 8 o'clock in the evening, as a time of prayer for our soldiers and sailors. In the evenings the lights all over the town will be turned out for one minute while the time of prayer is observed.

The next time you buy calomel ask for

Calotabs

The purified calomel tablets that are entirely free of all sickening and salivating effects.

Medicinal virtues vastly improved
Guaranteed by your druggist. Sold only in sealed packages Price 35.

Economy Style

Economical, besides being comfortable and stylish, for they protect the glasses from breakage and save extra lenses.

Dockstader Optical Co.
56 North Broad Street
Healey Bldg. Entrance

HURT BUILDING OFFICES

Building Strictly Fireproof :: Free from Noise and Smoke

— — — ALL OUTSIDE OFFICES — — —

Two Single Offices and One Suite Now Available.

PAY ME FOR CURES ONLY

If you are suffering from rectal troubles such as Piles, Fistula, Stricture, Fissure or Varicose Veins, which invariably cause loss of vitality, nervousness and general debility, I will cure you or make no charge for my services. I also successfully treat Catarrh, Blood Poison, Skin, Kidney, Bladder and Chronic Diseases, Eczema, Nervous Debility, Exhaustion, Weakness. Out-of-town men visiting the city call on me at once, as you may be cured before returning home. Office hours daily 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 3 p. m. to 6 p. m., and at night Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 7 to 8 p. m. Sundays and holidays 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Everything strictly private and confidential.

DR. T. W. HUGHES, Specialist
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28 Walton St. }

Free schools, free text books, and every child, however poor, given a fair chance for an education, is one of the planks in the platform of Dr. John C. White, candidate for Congress, which should appeal to every voter in the Fifth district.

SALESMANSHIP

EVENING CLASSES for men and women. A course that will enable you to secure more orders taught by former traveling salesman in the Arcade building. Register now. Phone or write for catalog.

GEORGIA SCHOOL OF TECH.

J. M. Watters, Dean. Phone Ivy 1827.

DEBS GOES ON TRIAL IN FEDERAL COURT

Socialist Leader Accused of Violating Espionage Act. Heavy Penalty Faced.

Cleveland, Ohio, September 8.—Eugene V. Debs, four times candidate for president of the United States on the socialist ticket, will go on trial in federal court here tomorrow morning, charged with violation of the espionage act.

Debs was secretly indicted by the federal grand jury on June 29 on an indictment of ten counts and was arrested here June 30 as he was about to address a meeting of Cleveland socialists. The charge against him is based on a speech Debs delivered at the state convention of the Ohio socialist party at Canton, June 16.

In the Canton speech Debs is alleged to have declared the purpose of the allies in the war to be the same as that of the central powers; he urged his hearers to know that "they were fit for something better than cannon fodder;" he declared himself as guilty as Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, who was recently found guilty of violation of the espionage law; he praised the Bolsheviki and the I. W. W., and counselled his hearers not to worry over the charge of "treason to their masters."

A motion by attorneys for Debs to quash the indictment on the ground that the espionage law is unconstitutional was overruled by Federal Judge D. C. Westenhaver on September 3.

In denying the motion the court disregarded four of the ten counts in the indictment, as the government's brief announced its intention to enter a nolle in each of the four counts and reserved decision regarding three of the remaining six counts, leaving counts numbers 3, 4 and 10 of the indictment stand. These counts are as follows:

3. Attempting to cause insubordination, disloyalty, mutiny or refusal of duty in the military or naval forces.

4. Attempting to obstruct the recruiting or enlistment service of the United States.

10. Opposing the cause of the United States by words.

If found guilty, Debs faces a sentence of twenty years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine on each count.

Debs Alludes to Charges.

Detroit, September 8.—Eugene V. Debs, four times socialist candidate for president, appeared unannounced at the final meeting of the socialist state convention here today as the principal speaker. The meeting was the occasion for the greatest "slacker" raid ever conducted in Detroit, the police subjecting each of the 3,000 men in attendance to a careful examination. Many were held for further examination, the exact number being withheld.

Debs, in his address, called former President Roosevelt and Emperor William, of Germany, "chums," but made only slight reference to the war, confining himself to an exhortation to workingmen to "rise against industrial autocracy."

Alluding to the charge of violation of the espionage law, on which he will go to trial in Cleveland Monday, Debs said:

"I may be sent to prison by the powers of militarism, but they have not the power to conquer the power you now possess. My message from behind prison bars will be all the more powerful. I would much rather be a man in jail than a coward outside of it."

AMUSEMENTS

"Hearts of the World."

(At the Atlanta.)

"Hearts of the World" begins today its second and last week at the Atlanta theater. This picture thrilled and delighted thousands of people last week. It will be shown at the Atlanta at matinee and night performances every day this week. Those who have not yet secured their seats should do so without delay, as the Atlanta engagement cannot possibly be extended beyond Saturday night.

Keith Vaudeville.

(At the Lyric.)

"All for the Ladies," a first-class musical comedy with all the necessary ingredients to make the time pass pleasantly for the big audiences at the Lyric, will be the headliner for the first half of the week. Other acts will include Norwood and Hall, clever mixers of nonsense; Clemenso Brothers, musical acrobats; Ryan and Joyce, in new songs, and Harry Bond and company in "Our Wife."

Loew's Vaudeville.

(At the Grand.)

Loew's Grand theater opens its week's entertainment today with five all-star vaudeville acts, a big photoplay production, "Flower of the Dusk," with charming Viola Dana in the leading role, and Loew's Screen Weekly of current events. Comedy prevails in the vaudeville bill. Burke and Burke will present their clever farce comedy playlet, introducing dances, comedy and new songs. Sheppard and Ott will offer "Follies of Vaudeville." The Williams Sisters and Neville and Brock complete a good bill.

Reid at Forsyth.

The first attraction at the Forsyth since the signing of a new contract for Paramount-Artcraft stars will be Wallace Reid, famous young actor, who is at his very best in "The Source," shown here for first time.

Ferguson at Rialto.

Elsie Ferguson, great beauty and noted star, one of the leading attractions of the Artcraft-Paramount list, will be seen today for the first time in "Heart of the Wilds," an unusually beautiful production.

Lightning Hits Gin.

Quitman, Ga., September 8.—(Special.)—During a terrific thunderstorm yesterday, the gin of E. J. Pedrick was struck by lightning and several of the employees were knocked down and slightly shocked by the flash. The gin, which was covered with lint, had the appearance of being scorched, but did not catch on fire. It was full of cotton, and Mr. Pedrick considers that he had a narrow escape from a serious loss by fire, if not from being killed.

"Solitaire Cluster" Diamond Rings

"Solitaire Clusters" are made by assembling seven small, fine white and brilliant diamonds, in a setting so as to resemble a large solitaire diamond.

These Clusters are made with Platinum tops, in Rings, Scarf Pins, La Vallieres, Ear Rings, Brooches, and Bar Pins.

Naturally, these "Solitaire Clusters" are much less expensive than solitaires of the same size and are consequently quite popular.

Selections sent prepaid. Attractive monthly payments allowed.

Write for diamond booklet, and twenty-third annual catalogue.

Maier & Berkele, Inc.
Diamond Merchants
31 Whitehall St.
Established 1887

KAISER AND HETMAN SHOW ADMIRATION FOR ONE ANOTHER

Amsterdam, September 8.—The German emperor recently entertained at luncheon General Shoropadski, hetman of Ukraine, and both generously expressed their admiration for each other.

The emperor, according to a Berlin dispatch, said he had offered the helping hand to afflicted Ukraine, which had suffered by the war "brought upon the world by the machinations of the entente and continued by them with criminal madness, in spite of the recognized unattainable nature of their extremes of domination."

Germany had furnished Ukraine with a basis for existence as a state, and he declared: "Henceforth a citizen can follow his vocation undisturbed, and a peasant can cultivate the soil in safety and enjoy the fruits of his labor. There still remains much to do, but under the direction of your highness, Ukraine already has made considerable progress in internal consolidation and has thereby assured to itself a basis for future development."

He proposed the toast: "His Highness, the hetman of Ukraine: Hurrah, hurrah, hurrah."

General Shropadski said: "The very gracious reception which your imperial majesty has granted me will be regarded by the entire Ukrainian people as a sign of your majesty's goodwill toward young Ukraine, and it will lend strength to carry through the heavy tasks which are still awaiting."

He offered the toast: "His Majesty, the German kaiser!—Hoch, hoch, hoch."

NATIONAL PROHIBITION AND REVENUE FOR WAR

Will Be to the Front in Congress During the Present Week.

Washington, September 8.—Progress by the house on the epochal war revenue bill and national prohibition legislation will center congressional attention this week.

General debate on the tax measure will be resumed tomorrow and at its conclusion, probably Wednesday, the bill will be taken up for amendment, under a five-minute limit on debate. Its passage by next Saturday is hoped for, but regarded doubtful, because of revisions planned by the ways and means committee. These may include new sources of revenue to make up deficits which will result from enactment of national prohibition legislation.

With the senate finance committee resuming hearings tomorrow on the bill the senate is expected to proceed leisurely on other pending legislation, awaiting the revenue measure. Tomorrow it will begin work on the house minerals control bill, for which the senate mines committee has substituted a measure authorizing a minerals purchasing corporation, with a revolving fund of $50,000,000 to buy metals at prices to stimulate production.

In the house tomorrow Representative Webb, of North Carolina, fortified by a special rule, plans to call up the senate resolution authorizing the president to establish prohibition zones around coal mines, shipyards, munitions and other war plants. Early action is also planned by the house agricultural committee on the emergency, agricultural bill, passed last week by the senate, providing for national prohibition next July 1.

The revenue bill will be discussed tomorrow in the house by Reresentative Fordney, of Michigan, ranking republican of the ways and means committee. He expects to urge increase of tariff rates, discussing the democratic policy of "tariff for revenue only." Representatives Moore, of Pennsylvania; Longworth, of Ohio; Hull, of Tennessee, and other committee members also plan to speak before general debate ends.

The new army appropriation bill, estimated to carry between $4,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000 to provide for the increase in the army authorized under the man-power act, also may be taken up this week.

With so much unfinished legislation before both houses of congress, plans for future recesses have not been developed. House leaders, however, still hope to begin their proposed series of three-day recesses soon after the revenue bill is passed.

STOCKS CRUMBLED ON THREATENING CONTROL OF LOANS

New York, September 8.—Restraints upon speculative activity, which are assuming nation-wide proportions, were imposed this week by the action of the stock exchange. That institution, at the suggestion of the federal reserve board and local money pool, authorized close control over the call and time loans of its members.

Prior to that development the market bore surface signs of a continuance of the previous week's advance. Gains of 2 to 6 points soon crumbled away, however, reducing many leaders to their levels of the previous fortnight.

Conservative Wall street realizes that drastic actions are necessary if the financial, commercial and industrial interests of the country are to retain their present unassailable position. Advices from every section stress the increasing curtailment of loans, save for absolute essentials.

In the unsettlement created by repressive credit measures, acceptance of the revised government contract by the railroad executives received scant attention. Concessions have been made by both sides, but the right of appeal to a court of claims is regarded as a distinct victory for owners of securities.

News from abroad was the most influential factor, next to the monetary situation, the disorderly retreat of the German forces finding unmistakable response, not only in the strength of domestic issues, but in foreign war flotations and rates of exchange to this country's allies.

There was a further weakening of exchange on the northern European capitals, where latest political developments, as viewed by international bankers, inclined more favorably to the cause of the entente powers.

Successful as an orphan boy woodcutter, successful as a physician, successful as a councilman and state legislator, friends of Dr. John C. White believe he would be the man to handle the affairs of the Fifth District successfully in Congress.

STEEL PRODUCERS WOULD INCREASE PRICE OF PIG IRON

New York, September 8.—Steel producers are preparing to present strong arguments in favor of increased pig iron prices when they appear at the meeting of the steel committee of the American Iron and Steel institute and the price-fixing committee of the war industries board to be held in Washington on September 18, to discuss possible price revisions on October 1. The government is said to be opposed to any cnange from present schedules.

Merchant furnaces contend they cannot continue on present basis and will likely ask for $2 a ton advance in pig iron. In event the increase is granted, it would afford grounds for a proportionate advance in steel products, it is pointed out.

Iron output continues to fall short of requirements and furnaces are pressed to meet urgent government demands. There have been many inquiries, but very little new business has been done.

Copper requirement shave been heavy and distribution of refined metal is confined to government orders on account, with some provision for smaller consumers. Refined output is estimated at 200,000,000 pounds a month as against 205,000,000 pounds last year.

The security of lead continues pronounced. The lead committee is allotting supply only to consumers engaged upon government work. The price is pegged by the producers at 8.05 cents for New York and 7¾ for East St. Louis. Spelter is in moderate demand, but offerings are light and the market is firm on the basis of 9½c at East St. Louis.

There is little demand for tin. Buyers are apparently shy of a falling market. London prices have steadily declined during the past week at the rate of 2 pounds and 3 pounds daily. Spot tin is offered in New York at 80c, and Straits for shipment at 74½c.

EXTREME RANGE IN COTTON REACHED FOUR CENTS A POUND

New Orleans, La., September 8.—The extreme range of prices of the cotton market last week was nearly four cents a pound, or $20 a bale. The market was forced to the highest levels made by contracts by the condition report of 55.7 per cent of the normal by the department of agriculture October touching 35.05. At this quotation the trading months were 205 to 214 points under the close of the preceding week. A selling movement, partly resulting from liquidation and partly from operations on the short side, carried the market 141 to 185 points under last week's close. Last prices showed net losses for the week of 18 to 28 points.

The main bearish influences were the weekly returns from the belt which the trade construed as meaning that some improvement had taken place since August 25, the date of the condition figures, and the new move toward stabilizing prices, announced by the war industries board. However, toward the end of the week, an easier feeling prevailed regarding this move. On the close some liquidation was inspired by bearish predictions regarding the first ginning report of the season, due Monday morning on the opening this week, the market will probably be topheavy under the influence of the ginning statistics from the census bureau. They will carry the crop down to the first of September and will compare with 614,787 bales ginned during the same period last year and 850,668 two years ago. Private estimates on ginning during this period are as high as a million bales. Weather conditions are almost certain to be an important consideration this week with temperatures of more consequence than precipitation, some uneasiness having already been caused by the cold weather in the northern districts of the belt during the latter half of last week. War news has been and is likely to continue, an underlying influence of importance. Many week-end market circulars referred to the situation as unsettled and uncertain.

Registrars Named.

Thomasville, Ga., September 8.—(Special.)—The registrars who will look after the business of getting the names of all the men in the county between the ages of 18 and 45, have been appointed and every chief registrar has a number of prominent and competent men of his district to help him. The chief registrars are: Thomasville district, J. B. Jemison; Coolidge district, W. J. Crow; Merrillville district, J. F. Lindsey; Ochlocknee district, J. F. Singletary; Boston district, W. R. Forster; Pavo district, H. C. Ford; Meigs district, L. K. Boswell; Metcalfe district, J. T. Holland; Ellabelle district, R. R. Chastain; Ways district, Addison Way; Berwick district, L. W. Hardy.

18,308,325 SUBSCRIBERS TO THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

New York Leads in Volume of Subscriptions and Number of Subscribers.

Washington, September 8.—One out of every six persons in the United States bought Liberty bonds of the third loan last April and May. The exact number of subscribers was 18,308,325, or seventeen and seven-tenths per cent of the 103,000,000 estimated population of the country. New York state leads in the volume of subscriptions and number of subscribers, but Delaware subscribed the highest percentage of the assigned quota and the city of Washington furnished the largest proportion of its population as bond buyers.

This was disclosed today in a treasury report of third loan subscriptions by federal reserve districts, states and principal cities. The loan totals $4,176,516,850, represents an aggregate subscription of 138 per cent of the three billion goal, and every reserve district, every state and nearly every city went about the 100 per cent mark, but efforts will be made in the fourth loan, opening September 28, to break these records.

In volume of subscriptions, the five leading states were New York, with $985,000,000, or nearly one-fourth of the nation's total; Pennsylvania, $467,000,000; Illinois, $279,000,000; Massachusetts, $228,000,000, and Ohio, $225,000,000.

The highest percentages of quotas subscribed were recorded by Delaware, with 296 per cent; Alaska, 252; Arizona, 234, and District of Columbia, 219.

The leading states in number of bond buyers were: New York, 2,456,000; Pennsylvania, 2,032,000; Illinois, 1,607,000; Massachusetts, 807,000; Ohio, 794,000, and California, 759,000. The best showing in proportion of population on the subscription rolls were by the District of Columbia with 36 per cent, or more than one in three; Iowa and South Dakota with 29 per cent each, and Rhode Island, the smallest state, with 26 per cent.

MORTUARY

Philip King.

Philip King, 4-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. King, of Brunswick, Ga., died at a private hospital at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. The body was removed to the chapel of A. O. & Roy Donehoo.

Miss Ella Hudgins.

Miss Ella Hudgins, 30 years old, of Radsee, Ala., died at a private hospital at 2 o'clock Sunday morning. The body was removed to the chapel of A. O. & Roy Donehoo.

Mrs. Inez Goddin Waldron.

Mrs. Inez Goddin Waldron, 46 years old, died at a private hospital Sunday afternoon. Her residence was at 296 Myrtle street. She is survived by her husband, W. R. Waldron; one son, B. M. Waldron; two daughters, Misses Magala and Lona E. Waldron; four sisters, Mrs. J. W. Denick, Dunbarton, Va.; Mrs. W. H. Renick, Somerset, Va.; Mrs. G. F. Taylor, Washington, D. C., and Mrs. H. V. Pollock, Tulsa, Okla. The body was taken to the chapel of Barclay & Brandon company.

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EMPTY HOUSES!

We have for sale three empty houses on north side. They are suitable to live in a year or two and sell at a profit.

1. MORELAND AVENUE, near Ponce de Leon avenue, 2 story, 8 rooms, large east front lot. Price $7,250.

2. EUCLID AVENUE, near Colquitt avenue, 2 story, 8 rooms, brick, slate roof house. Price $5,000.

3. EAST AVENUE, near Forrest avenue school, one block off Highland avenue car; new 6-room cottage. Price $2,750.

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West End Bungalow $3,250

Good 6-room bungalow, half block of car line, West End, $3,250; easy terms, possession.

Just a beautiful 6-room bungalow, Kirkwood, lot 72x230 feet, $3,500. Terms.

Beautiful 6-room bungalow, half block of Ponce de Leon avenue, $4,750. Terms. They all should sell on sight.

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907 HEALEY BLDG. PHONE IVY 8311

LODGE NOTICES

A called communication of John Rosser Lodge, No. 608, F. & A. M., will be held in their temple, corner of Hemphill avenue and West Tenth street, this (Monday) evening, September 9, 1918, at 8 o'clock. The Entered Apprentice degree will be conferred. All duly qualified brethren are cordially and fraternally invited to attend.

HARRY J. GRAVES, W. M.
CLAUDE E. MARSH, Secretary.

A special communication of Chamblee Lodge, No. 444, F. & A. M., will be held at 7:30 o'clock this (Monday) evening. Work in degrees. Qualified members invited.

P. C. COKER, W. M.
C. V. TAPP, Secretary.

A regular convocation of Mount Zion Chapter, No. 16, R. A. M., will be held in Masonic Temple this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock. All companions duly qualified are fraternally invited to meet with us. By order of

E. E. CUNNINGHAM, High Priest.
E. C. PERKINS, Secretary.

There will be regular convention of Fulton Lodge, No. 278, Knights of Pythias, held this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock at their hall in East Point. The rank of Knight will be conferred on a large class. All visiting brothers cordially invited to meet with us.

J. ED WALKER, C. C.
J. A. YEAST, K. of R. & S.

FUNERAL NOTICES

WALDRON—Mrs. Inez Goddin Waldron, wife of W. B. Waldron, died at a private hospital Sunday afternoon. She is survived by her husband and two daughters, Misses Margara and Lena Waldron, and one son, B. M. Waldron. The funeral will be from Barclay & Brandon chapel Tuesday, September 10, the hour to be published later. Dr. R. O. Flinn will officiate. Friends will please omit flowers.

NANCE—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. John L. Nance, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Nance, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nance, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. Nance, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Nance, Mr. W. H. Nance, Mr. H. G. Nance, Miss Lucy Nance and Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Malcolm are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. John L. Nance this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock from Mount Bethel church. Interment in church yard. Funeral party will leave the chapel of Harry G. Poole at 1 p. m.

PEEK—Felix G. C. Peek died at St. Mary's hospital, Athens, Ga., at 1:07 o'clock a. m. Sunday, September 8, 1918. He had been ill for several months. He was in his seventy-ninth year. He is survived by four sons: Will, of Athens; Cicero A., of New York; Edward D. and John S., of Atlanta; also two daughters, Mrs. R. J. Arnold, of Philomath, Ga., and Miss Marie A. Peek, of New York. Interment Monday evening, September 9, at Philomath, Ga.

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Jesse Eller Missing.

Lyerly, Ga., September 8.—(Special.) The third Chattooga county soldier to be among the casualties reported by General Pershing is Jesse Eller, of Summerville, who is reported as missing in action by the war department. Miss Willie Eller, his sister, has been informed of the fact, but has not received further particulars. Wylie V. McCauley was the first Chattooga boy to make the supreme sacrifice for his country, he being killed in action in June. Private Sonnie Floyd was the second reported from this county, having been severely wounded on July 30.